CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal Enfield, West End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

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CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal Enfield, West End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 127 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arr.	Depart.
Yeboshi Maru	T. Moroi	3,938	4th June	19th June
Bombay Maru	S. Yoshimatsu.	4352.	6th June	21st ,,
Wakasa Maru.	C. Shirai.	6074.	12th	27th ,,
Akita Maru	Y. Kotoriye	3817.	10th June	17th June
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno	5829.	17th June	2nd July
Takaoka Maru.	B. Takiguchi.	7047.	26th June	11th July
Ceylon Maru	B. Matsukura	4905	12th July	27th July
Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	26th July	10th Aug.
Awa Maru	Y. Nerei	6037	10th Aug.	25th Aug.

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge ,and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Ayahs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA, Manager.
Telephone No. 275.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th June	CHINA	7,972
10th ,,	MADURA	8,975
17th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,,	KHYBER†	
1st July	MACEDONIA	11,089
8th ,,	MALWA†	10,941
15th ,,	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA	16,118
12th ,,	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR†	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*Terminates voyage at Plymouth.
†Through steamer from China.
NALDERA, MALWA, ARKUNDA } ‡Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Through steamer from Australia
The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

1st June ..	MANELA	8,303
27th July ..	MANDALA	8,296

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About ..		
10th June ..	SOUDAN	6,696
29th ,, ..	SARDINIA	6,684

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

2nd June ..	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th June ..	MOREA	10,911
28th July ..	NALDERA	15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
1st June	TAROBA	E. & S. Africa.
1st ,,	BAMORA	Karachi & P'Guf.'
2nd ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
2nd ,,	VARELA	Busreh direct
12th ,,	LHASA	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and passages for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 182.
Telephone No. 1200.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

STEAMER.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	DEPART.
[illegible]ishi Maru	T. Inoue.	16th May.	1st June
Malay Maru	Y. Saito.	1st June	11th June
Saigon Maru.	H. Nagaro	24th June.	9th July,
Indus Maru	Y. Tokuda	31st June	14th July

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA, Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lashkari, Mill Agent, Ahmedabad, Director.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
Rs.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad Navsari, Bhavnagar, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad Patan, Amreli and Bombay.
Capital Subscribed 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up 29,90,390
Reserve Fund 18,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

Bank by Post
If You Start Your
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH US TO-DAY.
WITH RS. 10.
AND SEND
Rs. 10 Every Month
EITHER PER SEPOY OR BY POST
Your Child
AT THE AGE OF 21.
GETS
Rs. 4,500
and for Rs. 50 each month he gets Rs. 22,500
Write for full Particulars to—
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
POST BOX 22, BOMBAY.
Branches—
KARACHI, SURAT, RAWALPINDI AND KARURTHALA.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertianed on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY, Manager.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... Rs. 2,89,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH and CO., Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 61,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
H. UNAGAMI, Acting Manager.
Hornby, Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMTED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised ...	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	29,45,220	0	0
Reserve Funds	17,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 percent from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30 June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accried amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.
T. G. ANDERSON, General Manager.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. ...	48,000,000 $ 00—	£10,953,000
Paid up Capital ...	24,000,000 $ 00—	£ 5,338,000
Reserve Fund ...	24,900,000 $ 00—	£225,527,000

(At Par of Exchange.)
HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building. Apollo Street.
BRANCHES:
LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Paruhyba do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes, Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Maderia). Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mozambique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
E. de MEDEIROS, Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square. London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,944
Reserve Fund ..... £ 200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,155
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
COURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on aproved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....F. 55,000,000	,, £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F. 47,750,000	,, £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan	
Ampenan	Palembang
Bandoeng	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Problinggo
Gorontalo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN.—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA. Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
PARIS BANKERS:—Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.
NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.
Correspondents in every part of the World.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Sorab Building No. 7 Murzban Road Fort.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. J. DeGRAAN, Manager.

HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St. Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD
MARTIN & CO, Managing Agents.
BRANCHES Pombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn. Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY,
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary, Bunder Road, Karachi
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary Residency Main Road. Hydrabad (Deccan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW, Acting Branch Secretary, Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager. Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY
SIR D. J. TATA, KT, CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..	.. .. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,, ...	11,86,84,250
PAID UP	,, ...	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET. FORT.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
AHMEDABAD, Bekabhai Ambalal & Co.,
KARACHI Jemshed N, R. Mehta.
CALCUTTA, V. G. Crober, Branch Manager
MADRAS, J. W. Weddell, Branch Manager
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd., and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.,
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.,
NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager,
LONDON { Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ld. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. Marine Under-Writers.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durega and Thomas Ltd.,
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java). The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra). Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam) Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.,
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.
R. J. DUFF. General Manager.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON, OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Dairen	Malacca	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Sungei Patani
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Foochow	New York	Tsingtao
Hankow	Penang	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yloilo
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balnces of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
R. R. HYND. Agent.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs.	7,50,12,450
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve ...	Rs.	2,42,55,5
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs.	5,25,12,912

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman,
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN) LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.
etc.
Every facility offered for General Industrial and Exchange banking throughout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received.
For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.
General Manager,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Bombay and Bassein.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.

For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ..... One anna.

Post card ..... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Smart and energetic CANVASSERS and TRAVELLING AGENTS throughout India to sell our mild and fragrant high class SWADESHI cigarettes. Terms most liberal. Apply personally THE BOMBAY TOBACCO CO., 14, Hill Road, Bandra. Also wanted DISTRICT and PROVINCIAL AGENTS.
R3807

BROMIDE PRINTER, enlarger and dark-room operator wanted. BACKHOUSE & CO., Photographer, Poona.
A R3882

WANTED some good and expert LINOTYPE OPERATORS, good pay for really good men. Apply to Box No. [illegible], Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja and other preparations on liberal terms. THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD. Post Box No. 151, Madras.
A C12902

WANTED—An M.A., as PROFESSOR OF PERSIAN. Apply stating age, experience and qualifications before the 1st proximo to BALKRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D., Principal Rajaram College, Kolhapur. 27th May, 1922.
A C13206

WANTED—A qualified MANAGER for an up-country Mill. Pay Rs. 500 or more according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials and stating pay expected to Box No. 8112 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13210

WANTED.—PORTRAIT ARTISTS, Mythological design Painters, Modeling in Clay Plaster worker. Actors and Actresses. Apply personally between 12 to 2 p.m. RUP FILM STUDIO, near Vageshwari Temple, Parel, (Bombay.)
A R3778

SUNDRY SALESMAN.—Wanted a smart young man with some experience and intelligence, Parsee preferred. Salary Rs. 125, and commission. Must be hard working, and have some brains. State previous experience to Box No. 8110. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3886

BARODA MEDICAL SERVICE—Wanted an INDIAN LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Maternity Hospital at Pattan in Kadi District. Pay from Rs. 150 per month to 300 per month according to qualifications. Free quarters. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State.
A R13197

WANTED For the Central Hindu Collegiate Girls' School. (1). LADY PRINCIPAL, B.A., trained or B.A. with experience, on 175-15-250. (2). LADY ASSISTANT TEACHER, Inter, on 75-10-150. Provident fund benefits. Apply before the 15th June to The Head Master, Central Hindu School Benares City.
A C13153

WANTED—TWO SUB-ASSTT. SURGEONS for the TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT on three years' agreement commencing salary Fl. 200 p.m. (equal to £20). None but the L.C.P.S., of the Bombay University need apply personally to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R3873

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED URGENTLY—CANDIDATES for the following posts in the Sandur State. 1. An ASSISTANT SURGEON with an L.M. & S. Deploma for the State Hospital on a salary of Rs. 175 to 200 per month with free quarters. 2. A GRADUATE TEACHER with Physical Science for the Tara High School, Sandur on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem. 3. One with knowledge of forestry for the post of a Chief Forest Officer in the State on a salary of Rs. 50 with horse allowance of Rs. 10 per month. A retired Range Officer of the British Service will be preferred. 4. A candidate for a Bandmaster post on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem. N. B.—Applications should be sent to the DEWAN of the Sandur State.
A C13191

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—4th floor of a ventilated new house junction Manordas St. and Mint Road. Apply please to SHAH JAICHAND DAGHA, adjoining house, 1st floor.
C R3748

STABLES TO LET—To let Stables for hack victorias at Mazagon Love Lane, Mount Road. Apply to VIJPAR BHOJEE on the premises.
C R3867

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms also offices on 1st Floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. standing on the corner of the

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET:—A newly built three storied BUILDING at Napean Sea Road, westerly facing sea view. Electric Lights, Fans, Baths complete. Suitable accommodation for staff of big Mercantile Firm or ...ks, Nursing Home, Private Hospital. Apply for inspection to JEENA & CO., Churchgate Street. Tel. No 2386.
C R13108

FOR immediate occupation good ventilated blocks, flats, rooms and shops with electric lights water taps and gas stoves at Suparibag, Parel Road, opposite G. I. P. Railway Workshops specially for Parsees and Hindus gentlemen. Rent reasonable. See personally Mr. D. C. KOHLY, Contractor, Hasham Terrace between 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.
C R3870

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 690 sq ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 496, on Ground First, Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE AMNAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street. Bombay No. 2.
C R9483

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FURNITURE BARGAIN.
FOR SALE.

A SURPLUS STOCK of Household and Office Furniture such as Cupboards, Almyras, Teapoys, Revolving Rolled Top Desk, Drawing Room Cabinets, side boards, chairs, etc., to be disposed of at enormus reduction.

ADAM SAJAN & CO.,
264, Nagdevi Street.
Next to Mandvi post 2, Bombay.
H

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

VEGETABLE SEEDS!—FLOWER SEEDS, Fresh guaranteed, MANGO grafts, FRUIT grafts ROSES, CROTONS, etc. Apply catalogue M. RUDRAPPA & SON, Nurserymen, Bangalore.
GA R3384

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

GUARANTEED TRUE-TO-NAME, STRONG WEATHER—proof two-year-old seasoned grafts. If you want to enjoy the finest court fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2). BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3) "BEGUM PASIND" (Murshidabad); (4). "DILPASIND" (Dacca); (5. "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATRA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KO-HI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); (10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Rs. 2-8 per graft (retail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.

MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN.

The Portugues owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese—India the following splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(1). "ALLEGRA", long-keeping; (11). "ANTONINO", best for preserves. (111). "BARDEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA," best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true guavascented Price, Rs. 3-8 each graft; Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.

Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA FRUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C12967

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE

LONG experienced expert in making new upholstery cushion and restuffing the cushion, cushion covers, new hood and oil cloth, monsoon hood cover to your Motor directly to your Garage any time suitable, satisfaction guaranteed. Kindly apply for particulars to B. M. ANTIA, 259, Chira Bazaar, Post No. 2.
M R3575

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
JA 13124

WANTED—A decent TAXI CAR on monthly contract system for a period of one year certain. The car must be of a reliable make, insured, and in sound condition throughout, having passed Police test for the current year All running expenses, etc., will be borne by the hirer himself during contracted period and the car will be kept in A. I. condition. Monthly rent Rs. 150 nett. For further particulars apply sharp to Box No. 8103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3847

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

FOR SALE—16" VERTICAL GRINDING MILL, Marshall Type new, one 11 H P Electric Motor, new for Rs. 1,700. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Green Street, Fort.
K R7363

WANTED.—LANCASHIRE BOILERS for a Mill, new or Secondhand in perfect working order 30' by 7½' by 100 lbs. working pressure. Apply stating least price F. O. R. Bombay with full particulars and detailed specifications to Box No. 8072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C13106

FOR SALE—MARELLI, 3 B.H.P. 230/400 Volts. A. C. Pumping Sets, Brand New Each complete Rs. 1,800, only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—10 Ten Roller and Clearer Cards 37in., Howard and Bullough's make, second-hand, in good working order. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI & CO., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
R3852

WANTED AT ONCE—Spindles secondhand, with all machinery, ring, frames or mules. Apply to Box No. 8107, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R3876

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—New students enrolled daily for vacation classes. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R3837

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE", College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

THE RAJARAM COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR.—Will be RE-OPENED on the 20th of June, 1922, as usual. New classes for B.A. (Honours in English, Sanskrit, Mathematics, History and Economics and Moral Philosophy) will be started, efficient staff. Separate lodges for Marathas, Lingayets, Jains, Sarasvate Prabhus, Daivadnyas and Namdevas, etc. Many scholarships for deserving Jain and Maratha students. Free accommodation, light and furniture to the Boarders, climate healthy, living cheaper and fees lower. Ask for prospectus and apply for admission. BAL KRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D., Principal.
M R13207

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS. ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A large stock of WATER-PROOF CAPES with hoods. DURABLE AND SMART. The ideal water-proof for Motor Drivers, Cycle Boys and Office Peons. QUALITY and DURABILITY. Not obtainable anywhere East or West for the price. Re. 10 each. Apply to BREWIN BROS., 2nd Floor, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
N F

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Old newspapers of "Sanj Varaman", "Jam-e-Jamshed", "Bombay Samachar" and "Bombay Chronicle" at Rs. 12-8 per maund (82 lbs.). Send to SWADESHI STORES, Times Building, Fort, Bombay.
P Vizalo

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIERS and PARTNERS for Lucrative Business. Apply to Box No. 8168, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3876A

WANTED.—FINANCE from Five to Ten of Thousands of Rupees for a Profitble running business as loan with good securities. Apply to Box No. 8109, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3877

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R3761

11 LBS. PL. BEST "A-1" WALNUTS, Rs. 5-8; 5 lbs. almonds, sultanas, Lotus honey Rs. 7-8 each. Unstoned apricots, currants, Rs. 5-8; Raisins, Rs. 6, 5 lbs. each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges including. FRUIT SPECIALIST, Kashmir.
R12997

COSSI SILKS for Suits, Shirts and dresses also brocades scarps, dress pieces and silks in various shades and designs. Samples from the Benares Industries, Ltd., BENARES.
T C12980

ORDER TO-DAY.—Eureka and Tagger Ribbons. Caribonum Typewriter Carbon paper per box Rs. 7. Tagger Rs. 6. Typewriter Oil Rs. 5 a doz. Typewriters from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. Typewriting taught at very moderate rates STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—For Portable Typewriters, Improved Models, complete with carrying case. All uptodate devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable. Weight 7 lbs. List price Rs. 200. Now offered to a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters. Lowest prices. Investigate. Rebuilt and Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 100 and upwards. Best typewriter supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Blick 7, Rs. 70, Hammond 12 ...	80
Remington 7, Rs. 80, 90, 2 Colours, 110,	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer...	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S. New Types...	135
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabs. ...	225
L. C. Smith 8, latest, Rs. 190, Brief...	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 185, 190, Policy ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225	290
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 210, latest ...	360
Remington 11, Brief Rs. 300, Policy ...	275
Remington 10, Rebuilt, Rs. 275	300
Corona, New, Rs. 207, Underwood Portable	230
Gujerati Remington No. 9, Brief	200
Century Portable, New Rs. 160, L. Case 190	

NICHOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

100 only officers' airtight steel UNIFORM CASES, sword length, Regulation size, 42 inches long, 17 broad, 12 high, with leather inside the lid to keep it properly proof against damp, dust, insects and air, with best 4 level locks and duplicate keys and secret clutches; rulers at the bottom, Brilliantine bottle with [illegible] fastened [illegible] packed in a wooden crate. Re. 1. If not approved may be returned [illegible] paid. Apply

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AEROPLANE CLOTH

Best and cheapest for suits, width 36in. by 23 yds. at Rs. 2 per yard, a rare chance for tailors, outfitters and merchants.

Write for sample:

B. TRIKUMLAL & CO.

Post Box No. 3086, BOMBAY 3.
Telegraph: "EMISSARY."
C

HOTELS.

THE EMPIRE INDIAN HOTEL, NAINI TAL. U. P.

FIRST CLASS furnished rooms; suit of rooms, or cottages are available in this first class Hill station, with or without Board on reasonable rates. For particulars please apply to R. N. MATHUR, Managing Proprietor. Telegrams "COMFORTS", Nainital
C13091

COONOOR.

GRAY'S HOTEL, COONOOR (Nilgiris), Electric lights throughout. Close to the Pasteur Institute, Sim's Park, Library, the Club, Post and Telegraphs. Proprietors: SPENCER & CO., LTD., Madras. Tel. Address: "Grays Coonoor." Apply MANAGER.
R3525

THE INDRA RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. (MOULGANJ) CAWNPORE.

UP-TO-DATE ARRANGEMENTS, situation Central, Electric light throughout 10 mts drive from Railway Station. Telephone No. 264.

(Sd.) D. N. BANGRA,
Manager.
H C13184

MADRAS BRAHMIN LODGE. PAREL

THE ABOVE LODGE will REMOVE from Noble House, Parel to GASWALLA BUILDING, 1st Floor Parel, opposite tram line, on WEDNESDAY the 31st May, 1922. BEST ARRANGEMENTS. MODERATE CHARGES. Rooms very convenient. The proprietor shall feel obliged if complaints are brought to his notice who will personally look into them.

M. S. S. IYER.
Proprietor
Parel, 24th May, 1922. 13194

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric lift, at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3872

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on 1st proximo at Khandwa under the charge of Mr. A. Brodie.

A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg. Secy. & Treasurer.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1922. C13180

NOTICE.

WANTED—An OVERSEER on Rs. 80—5—100 on permanent establishment persons having Municipal experience will be preferred. Application should reach the undersigned before 15th June, 1922.

K. G. GUNJIKAR,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
C13204

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Zenith Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on 5th June 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statement of accounts as at 31st December, 1921.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election, and fix their remuneration.
4. And transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors.
N. B. LALA.
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th May, 1922.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO- LTD.

SUPPLIERS TO THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE reports, in his opinion "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT is of VERY GOOD QUALITY. The finest ground cement in India being 5.2 per cent residue against 14 per cent. British Standard Tensile strength (neat) 786 against 450 lbs. British Standard.

For full report apply to—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

STAFF SELECTION BOARD COMMUNIQUE.

THE BOARD proposes to hold an examination on the 29th July, 1922, for the admission to its approved list of candidate candidates suitable for clerical employment under the Government of India. Posts for which selected candidates will be eligible are as follows:—

SECRETARIAT.

Second Division and Typists		
Temporary	Rs.	80/-
Permanent	Rs.	100-8-300
Stenographers	Rs.	175-9-400

ATTACHED OFFICES SIMLA AND DELHI.

Assistants.	Rs.	120-350
Clerks and Typists.	Rs.	75-175

The Board proposes to include in its approved list from amongst the successful candidates for the Secretariat.

10 Stenographers.
50 Second Division candidates.
20 Typists.

for the Attached offices.

10 Assistants.
10 Clerks
10 Typists.

There may be some immediate vacancies for stenographers and Typists.

No guarantee will be given to any successful candidate included in the Board's approved list that he will obtain an appointment.

Permanent appointments are subject to a period of probation, which may extend to one year.

Temporary appointments are for periods varying in duration.

The minimum educational qualifications are:—

In the case of clerks and typists in Attached Offices a pass in the Matriculation examination or equivalent examination. For all other candidates for all other posts the intermediate examination of a University established by law, the Senior Cambridge Local or equivalent examination.

Candidates should ordinarily not be over 24 years of age at the time of the examination. In accordance with Article 51 of the Civil Service Regulations no successful candidate will ordinarily be appointed whose age exceeds 25 years at the time the vacancy occurs.

A candidate must be free from disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity unfitting him or likely to unfit him for clerical employment under the Government of India.

No medical certificate is required at this stage.

A candidate must be of good private character.

The candidate must apply on the prescribed form. The form may be obtained from the Secretary, Staff Selection Board, Simla. An entrance fee of Re. 10/- must accompany the application for the form and the candidate must state at the top of his application the centre (Simla or Delhi) at which he wishes to be examined, his age, educational qualification and address and the nature of the appointment for which he wishes to be examined. The entrance fee must be remitted by money order only and the money order must reach the Secretary on or before the 10th June 1922 after which date no applications for forms or entrance fees will be accepted. No application form will be supplied to a candidate until the entrance fee has been received. No part of the entrance fee is refundable. The form must be filled up in the candidate's own handwriting and must reach the Secretary, Staff Selection Board, Simla, on or before the 8th July 1922 after which date no form will be accepted.

Non-compliance with the above instructions or the instructions attached to the form will involve the rejection of the application.

The Board will hold a qualifying examination of prima facie eligible candidates whose applications are received within the time stated. The examination will not be of a candidate's general information, intelligence and knowledge of English. Thus he will be expected to be able to prepare a subject index of a few papers and to write a precis of their contents, to draft a letter and to answer certain questions on general information.

Stenographers will be expected in addition to passing the above tests, to pass a test in stenography and typewriting, and typists in addition to passing the qualifying tests above mentioned will be expected to pass a test in typewriting from manuscript.

Stenographers will be examined at the following speeds 80, 100 and 120 words per minute over periods of 10 minutes' dictation at each speed. They will be required to transcribe from these note at a net speed of 30 words per minute. Certain other tests will also be applied.

Typists will be expected to type at a net speed of 35 words per minute over a period of 30 minutes. Certain other tests will also be applied.

The examination will be held simultaneously at Simla and Delhi. It will consist of two papers of three hours each and will be completed in one day.

After considering the results of the examination the Board will, before making a final selection interview all candidates who have qualified in the written examination. No candidate will be admitted in the Board's list who has not satisfied the Board of his suitability for employment at an interview at which he will be examined in matters of general interest, not in matters of academic interest; it is intended to test the candidate's alertness, intelligence and general outlook.

The interviews will take place in Simla and Delhi on or as soon after the examination as possible. The exact dates, time and places will be communicated direct.

The final selection of every candidate rests with the Board.

Candidates will pay their own expenses including railway fare to and from the examination centre.

The Board will not entertain any claim for these expenses.

A. LAWRENCE.
Secy. Staff. Selection Board.
The 19th May, 1922. C13149

NOTICE.

THE NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE, Andheri, offer a prize of Rs. 500 for the best design for a Market on the site of the existing Market at Andheri. Designs must be accompanied by detailed estimates of cost not to exceed Rs. 24,000. Designs with estimates must be sent to the Chairman, Palli Hill, Bandra, before the 31st July, 1922. Further particulars can be obtained by interview with the Chairman at the above address.

H. FLEMING.
Chairman,
[illegible] Area Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

"THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS"

AS THE SELECTION OF STUDENTS for the above Scholarships for the year 1922-23 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board on the 30th June, 1922, from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community (all sub-sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognised by Government or the University of Bombay, applications are invited so as to reach the Undersigned on or before the 30th June, 1922. Poor and deserving Female Students of the said Community studying in Marathi or English Schools or Colleges may also apply. All applications must be made on Forms which will be supplied to Students on their applying for the same. This requisition applies to the present Dabholkar Scholars also.

DINKAR S. VARDE,
Hony. Secretary.
Dabholkar Scholarships A. Board.
"Anand-Kanan"
Chowpaty Road, P.O. Grant Road.
Bombay, 28th May, 1922. 13213

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for 3000 tons of first class Jharia Coal of 14, 15 or 17 seems so as to reach the undersigned before 4 p.m. on 10th June, 1922. The tenders should be accompanied by samples with full description as regards colliery seam, etc. The samples will be submitted to full analysis at the cost of the tenderer. Further particulars can be had from the STORE-KEEPER.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA.
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
26-5-1922.
TA a C13211

NOTICE.

THE OFFICER COMMANDING, Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay, has the following articles, which he offers for sale. Samples of items 1 to 10 can be inspected in this office and of the remaining items in P.M.E. Section, Grain Depot, Mazagon.

Tenders should be submitted to the undersigned up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 5th June, 1922, stating the quantity of each, tenderers are prepared to purchase and the rates.

Offers will hold good for one month.

Articles.		Approximate quantity available
1. Hops		lbs. 70
2. Oxo		lbs. 50
3. Curry powder		lbs. 161
4. Vinegar		Galls. 52.1/2.
5. Bovril 2 oz., 4 oz., and 8 oz., bottles		lbs. 769
6. Essence of chicken 2 oz. and 3 oz. tins		lbs. 21.1/2.
7. Essence of mutton 2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., 6 oz., 8 oz., and 1 lb. tins		lbs. 522
8. Mellins food 3 lbs. tins		lbs. 10
9. Tamarind		Mds. 3.1/4.
10 Oil lubricating Vaccum "E" for motor cycles		Galls. 728
11. Oil, linseed boiled		Galls. 50
12. Bricks, bath		No. 50
13. Drums aluminium in crates		No. 6
14. Sheets brass		lbs. 34
15. Syphons		No. 140
16. Syphon cases		No. 24

(Sd.) W. E. McNAMARA,
Captain,
for O. C. Detf: "A" Sy: Depot Coy.
Bombay Castle,
Behind Town Hall.
Bombay, 26th May, 1922.
T A C13180

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1387 of 1924.

Purshotum Vishram Mowji and ors. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Parwatibai, widow ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of December, 1921, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 15th day of June, 1922, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government pension and tax with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Sumbarwada Tokda, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 494, New No. 2392, Old Survey No. 307, and New Survey No. 446 together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5635 and Street No. 12 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North formerly by the property of Narotam Arjun Brothers but now of Gordhandas Ranchhoddas Bhagat, on or towards the South by the Portuguese Church and the property of Mowji Rachavji, on or towards the East by the property of Samudrick Maca and on or towards the West by the Rambhar Tookya Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Muljee Thakoredas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Examiner Building Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of March 1922.
(Sd) R. D. PATEL,
[illegible]

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

MR. TRICUMDAS JAMNADAS has ceased to be our partner from this date in our cotton brokerage business.

LILADHAR MORARJI & Co.,
Cotton Brokers.

Marwadi Bazar 24th May 1922. R3879

NOTICE.

THAT a man named REWARMULL has taken away the G. C. notes worth Rs. 6,700 of the undersigned and started from Agra on 22nd May, 1922, by 6-30 p.m. train which leaves Agra Fort for Bayana and absconded.

Out of these notes there were sixty-five notes of one hundred each and four of fifty each. All these notes bear the double seal of D. P. Agarwala on their back and the number of 65 notes of one hundred each which is known to us is as follows:—

G. C. of Karachi circle.

2. Nos. from 63851 to 63875 and from 63881 to 63900.

Any first man giving trace of the said notes which may lead to the recovery of the notes by the undersigned will get a reward of Rs. 335 at 5 per cent.

DURGAPERSHAD & BROS.,
Phulatti Bazar, AGRA.
C13209

AUCTION SALE

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of landed property at Modi-thana Street, Fort, advertised for sale on the 6th day of June, 1922, has been POSTPONED till further notice.

MISTRY & CO.,
Bombay, 31st May, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4227.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of valuable property situate at Jakeria Musjid Road, advertise for sale THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 31st May, 1922, will be held on SATURDAY, the 10th June, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRINCES, CHIEFS JEWELLERS AND INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH ENAMELLED JEWELLERY, SET WITH DIAMONDS, ORNAMENTS, OLD COINS ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 31st May 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort, by order of Shah Khengar Valchand and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kekhushru Mancherji Hiramanek:—

7 Gold enamelled figures of horse, tiger and camel, etc., set with diamonds.
1 Small gold box set with diamonds.
1 Gold enamelled hankawati with tray set with diamonds, and 1 marble box.
2 Armlets set with diamonds, 1 diamond necklace, gold ornaments, bracelets, necklaces, 41 strings of beautiful beads.
One big lot of gold enamelled works of all sorts and sizes.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay. 31st May, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Old Blackwood Furniture, French and English Artistic and Decorative Furniture, Large Oil Paintings and Water Colours by Well-known Artists.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. D. L. Vaidya, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4834 of 1921, Maganlal Lowji vs. P. S. Mehenti, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 11th June, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Cassinath House", Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a very valuable and rare old collection of old china, sang-debuf, old bronze and brassware, French and English artistic decorative furniture, large and rare old oil paintings by eminent artists, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room sofas, suit and easy chairs, rich Persian carpets, dining and bedroom rich furniture by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich oil paintings by well-known artists, one iron safe by Godrej, marble top tables and teapoys, etc., etc.

One 15-20 H.P. five seater Hupmobile Motor Car in good order.

Property are on view and catalogues are published.

On TUESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Queen's Road, Fort, opposite the Church Gate Station, valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, very rich platedware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs mirror back fancy cabinets, table ornaments, Dressden, Parisian and terracotta figures, revolving top writing tables, glass door book cases, silver cabinets one sweet tone piano by Schiedmayer suitable for Indian climate, marble pillars and figures, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers marble and English enamelled bath tubs, English ice boxes with refrigerator, meatsafes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Lt.-Col. J. Farquhar and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LARGE SHOP OF DECORATION FURNITURE WITH ITS GOODWILL TOGETHER WITH THE RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP AT KALBADEVI ROAD, VALJI SHAMJI BUILDING

Suit No. 1737 of 1922.
Ramdas v. Manichankar.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 1st June, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following—

One large shop of decoration furniture with its goodwill together with the right of occupancy of the shop. The articles in shop are such as one lot cushions sofas, easy chairs, pier table, bentwood chairs 1 to 17 lights electric hanging chandliers, petrol lamps, bronze figures, one lot of electric goods, wall mirror brackets, etc., etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Receiver's attorneys, Messrs. Furnanand and Clubwalla 11, Hummum Street or to the undersigned:—

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 31st May, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE. No. 3455

One Week only

TO-DAY, at
5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

The William Fox Super-Production

Featuring

Theda Bara

AS

Cleopatra

IN

"THE REIGN OF THE CAESARS"

—POPULAR PRICES—

Bombay's popular Picture Rendzvous

THE STAR CINEMA

Tram Terminus,—Grant Road,
Four Shows 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30
THIS WEEK
OUR SPECIAL SELECTED PROGRAMME
A serial, a complete drama and a Comic.

(1) LORD DAMBY'S JEWELLS

a powerful detective drama in 3 reels. It is very interesting to see a clever gang being outwitted by a clever detective.

Also further two episodes of our popular wonder serial

WHIRLWIND

and a roaring comedy.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum.
FOUR SHOWS:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
IT COMMENCES TO-DAY
The most exciting and novelty serial over produced by VITAGRAPH.

VEILED MYSTERY

Faturing
The world famons serial stars.

ANTONIO MORE NO AND PAVLINE CURLEY.

See the FIRST INSTALMENT full of gripping situations and thrilling climaxes

P. N. This serial is also shown at ALEXANDRA CINEMA: BYCULLA.

IMPERIAL

To-Night & Third Week
A Pathe Serial
JUANITA HANSEN
in
"THE YELLLOW ARM"
with
Warner Oland and Marguirete Courtot

See this astounding mystery serial! It will keep you at fever pitch of excitement, Breath—Catching-Sensational-Adventures.

Episode, 7th, In the Dead of Night
" 8th, Sumggled Aboard.
" 9th, The Kingdom of Deceit.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily, 7, 8-45 & 10-30. P. M.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 P. M
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15. P. M.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

A SUPERB UNIVERSAL DRAMA
To-night and this Week

"SIRENS OF THE SEA"

6 Reels—featuring the popular Stars
LOUISE LOVELY—CARMEL MYERS AND JACK MULHALL.

He was tired of Society and its "painted lilies." He shunned women—and went to a long yachting cruise in far distant parts of the globe. But there, too, he came in contact with women, who made him think differently of their sex. See the sporting, frollicking fairies in the

"Sirens of the Sea"

The Programme includes a Universal Comedy "The Heart Breakers" and The Universal International Magazine.

To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPING AT WADI BUNDER G. I. P. RLY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co. and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY WEDNESDAY the 31st of May 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, linseed Tilli seed, Jawari, Hirda, Bajri, wheat, Toor rice, Cocoanuts, Sugar and Swepings grain; cases of Toothpowder, locks, bangles, iron screws, spirit Chimneys and machinery, bundles of C. P. goods, bidding and Jogres, empty cylinder, etc., etc.

P. S.—Cash will be required for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and for lots above that a deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots full amount on demand shall have to be paid and goods to be removed within ten days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st May, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 Twice Nightly. 9-45.
TO-DAY WEDNESDAY 31st.
The Wildest Harum Scarum, Jolliest and at times pathetic figure of the Screen.
MARY PICKFORD.
MARY PICKFORD.
in her second picture from her own studio
" THE HOODLUM "
" THE HOODLUM "

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P.M.
Madan Theatres, Ld., presents
"EAST LYNNE."
You owe it to
YOUR MOTHER
YOUR WIFE
YOUR DAUGHTER
YOUR SWEETHEART
to take her to see
"East Lynne"
An Absolutely New Production
SUPPLIED BY PATHE CINEMA

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, & 10 P. M.
Tremendous and Instantaneous Success of PATHE'S LATEST SERIAL
" HURRICANE HUTCH "
" HURRICANE HUTCH "
Featuring
CHARLES HUTCHINSON
The Thrill-A-Minute Stunt King
THIS WEEK THE FIRST THREE EPISODES

Please Note that this Serial which features CHARLES HUTCHINSON SHOUD NOT BE confounded with any other film featuring Hutchinson, and is absolutely
PATHE'S LATEST AND BEST SERIAL.

under Public Patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT MANDALI.
Foun ed by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at
Grant Road, Bombay Theatre, BOMBAY;
on
Wednesday, 31st May 1922 at 830 P. M. (S. T.)
RAMRAJYA-VIYOGA.
Saturday 3 d June at 3. P. M. (S. T.)
SANYASHACHA SANSAR.
Sunday 4th June 1922 at 3. P. M. (S. T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI
proprietors.

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LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life Reading Rs. 5 Whole Life-Reading in detail Rs. 8 Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope Testimonials from all quarters.

One year's weekly predictions for Businessmen Rs. 6.

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English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles etc.
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Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
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This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

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The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD.

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Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

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This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

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TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
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ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
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Liberal and quick payment of claims.
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Complete protection in Emergency.
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Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
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ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.
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The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.

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5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronise "Bharat."

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PANCHGANI.
Opened under entire new management of Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book room sharp. Season commencing October

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL:

AT WHICH TO PUT UP IS THE

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chafes. High Class cuisine and Billiard Tables.

Charni Road, Bombay.
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Tel. 2710. *Telegraphic:* "LODGE."
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

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VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL.

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—0
1st Class	75—100	3—8—0
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—0
3rd Class	40—0	2—6

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 29.

Monsoon conditions are somewhat more marked in Northeast India, but have weakened in south Burma. On the Malabar coast, no change is yet noticeable. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma and local in Upper Burma, Rajputana, Central India West. A few falls also occured in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Kumaon and the Punjab hills in Mysore and south Madras.

The chief ammounts are:—Kyaukpyu Bhamo one inch, Dhubri one and half, Cox's Bazar, Chittagaon three inches, Barisal, Narayanganj a half, Jessore three quarters, Udaipur a quarter, Salem a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Bengal.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 30th May, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and at most stations humidity is in defect. Day temperature was higher than usual at Delhi, the maximum temperature reading—113.5 degrees F.—being 8 degrees above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and Jaipur and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Mount Abu and Jacobabad. Temperature was nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded and at Indore humidity is in excess. Temperature was below normal at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavy clouded and moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Night temperature was above normal at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Temperature nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Hyderabad 0.48 inches, 1.02 inches and 0.22 inches rain respectively. Skies are moderately heavy clouded and at Aurangabad. Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Hyderabad humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Aurangabad and night temperature was lower than usual at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in the South Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan and Mysore and at a few stations in the north Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and south-east Madras. The largest fall reported is 1-2 "at Sholapur. From stations on the west east no appreciable precipitation is reported. Skies are in general moderately clouded over the reporting area with the exception of the Punjab and the adjacent districts where they are clear. Night temperature was above normal in the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in Malabar and a few falls are probable in the Konkan and the Deccan. Isolated dust storms or thunder showers may occur in Rajputana and the central paris of the country.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 29th May, 1922.

The monsoon conditions are somewhat more marked in north-east India but have weakened in south Burma. On the Malabar coast no change is yet noticeable. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and local in Upper Burma, Rajputana and Central India West. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the Kumaon and the Punjab hills, Mysore and south Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu, Bhamo, Dhubri one and a half; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong three inches; Barisal, Narayangabi a half; Jessore three-quarters; Udaipur a quarter and Salem a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 30TH OF MAY 1922.

Stations	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 a.m.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total fall from 1st June to date.	Departure from 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	98.2	76.9	76	..	11.97	+1.22
Do. 29th	102.6	6.8	40	..	5.72	+1.66
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 29th	97	80.2	53	..	1.96	—1.98
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.9	84.6	39	..	1.88	—0.19
Rawalpindi	103.9	73.1	27	..	12.39	+9.66
Lahore	107.8	78 5	31	..	1.76	—2.27
Hissar	111.1	82.7	23	..	1.34	—1.42
Ambala	109.6	74.2	16	..	1.76	—3.21
Delhi	113.8	83.4	31	..	0.85	—3.16
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	111.7	86 2	22	..	0.90	—1.40
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	112.6	90.8	22	..	1.43	—0.98
Cawnpore	110.6	84.7	29	..	2.86	—0.28
Allahabad	111.1	86.9	25	..	1.58	—1.16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	116.2	84.0	54	..	2.60	+1.32
Karachi	90	80	83	..	1.42	—0.32
Ajmer	106.2	64.4	54	..	0.84	—1.79
Jaipur	109.5	83.5	48	..	0.59	—1.83
Kotah	111.6	90.9	25	..	0.05	—1.98
Mount Abu	87.4	72..	67	..	3.62	+0.76
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	98.6	78.8	66	..	0	—0.62
Dwarka	89.6	82.2	85	..	0	—0.54
Veraval	85.7	81.6	85	..	0.04	—0.46
Rajkot	104.0	77.7	72	..	0	—0.67
Bhavnagar Para	102 8	80.8	62	..	0	—0.71
Surat	94.4	81.6	67	..	0	—0.63
Ahmedabad	106.2	82.9	62	..	0	—0.51
Deesa	116.4	83.3	66	..	0	—0.73
Neemuch	105.1	79.0	34	0.02	1.11	—0.89
Indore	103.9	79.3	78	..	0.51	—1.08
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	107.5	87.3	41	..	2.41	—1.18
Saugor	108.0	87.0	31	..	2.05	—0.89
Hosangabad	108.1	87.0	42	..	3.63	+1.12
Khandwa	108.6	83.1	3	..	2.29	+0.55
Akola	108.6	86.1	54	..	3.23	+1.06
Amrsoti	108.5	85.5	52	..	0.56	—2.09
Nagpur	111.6	92.4	30	..	0.79	—3.19
Chanda	112	86.0	37	..	1.36	—2.77
Raipur	110 9	90..	16	..	1.29	—2.50
KONKAN—						
Bombay	92 9	82 9	71	..	0	—1.20
Ratnagiri	90.6	82.3	63	..	1.68	—0.92
Marmugoa	91.1	82 2	76	..	2.26	—0.44
Karwar	91.5	80.7	80	..	0.03	+1.79
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.5	78.9	59	..	1.95	+0.68
Ahmednagar	97.7	73 9	28	0 48	3.16	+1.09
Poona	95.3	75.0	67	..	3.78	+1.67
Sholapur	103.5	75..	19	1 02	6.91	+5.09
Bijapur	9	74 2	20	0 11	3.10	+4.09
Belgaum	90.7	70.2	73	..	8.53	+2.61
Aurangabad	97.1	77.0	66	..	2.09	+0.09
Nizamabad (Indur)	105.0	82..	46	..	3.06	+0.57
Hyderabad	104.5	74.2	56	0 22	7.40	+3.69
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.0	80 2	75	..	11.70	+1.66
Calicut	90.2	79 5	91	1 03	10.21	+4.86
Cochin	89 7	7.. 8	80	0 65	9..	+3.61
Colombo	87.3	79.1	84	0 02	13.66	—4.84
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maniilipatam	110.0	81	70	..	4.25	—4.69
Bellary	99.8	72	83	0 61	1.90	+0.76
Cuddapah	101.2	74	77	..	4.47	—0.77
Madras	104.3	82	55	..	0.23	—13.50
Bangalore	94.	68	81	0.19	9.48	+6.08
Coimbatore	95.3	77.9	74	..	12.16	—2.77
Trichinopoly	94.4	72 4	79	0.76	18.19	—1.84
Negapatam	99.0	83 2	70	..	1.22	—7.85

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Machine Civilisation.

The Rt. Hon. Shastri in one of his recent perorations had the condescension to come down from his present exalted heights to adduce the homely instance of a mother slapping her own child, albeit the instance was misplaced. We may be excused if we adduce a similar homely instance of the natural characteristic of parents to see beauty in the deformity of their children and *vice versa* to see deformity in the beauty of other children. Our readers are pretty well familiar by this time with the frantic efforts of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries and their humble followers of the Liberal Association at showing the so-called weak spots in the Gandhi armour by quoting stray passages from the *Indian Home Rule*. One of the favourite passages to be quoted by them is the denunciation (if such a strong word can be used in connection with the Mahatma's writings) by Mahatma Gandhi of the modern machine civilisation. It is attempted to be proved that Mahatma wants to uproot all the industrial civilisation from India which in the opinion of these critics will mean a grave calamity for this country. On the basis of this hypothesis the people are warned against the Gandhi cult. What is rank anarchy when preached by Mahatma is not however so when preached by Western economists. The "Times of India" has reviewed in one of its recent issues a book called "Post-Industrialism" published by Messrs. Allen and Unwin and written by Mr. Arthur J. Penty who has been described by Mr. Chesterton and others as "one of the few original economic thinkers in the world." The "Times of India" concedes that this gives him "a title to be heard", and delivers itself of the following pregnant sentiment:—"Many people assume that a country exists for nothing but to offer a chaos and a scramble for advantage or a safeguard for ancient privileges. Such will find little to interest them in Mr. Penty's book. But all who think in other terms than those of immediate personal gain will find it vastly stimulating." These words may as well have appeared in "Young India"! Mr. Penty shows that the world is in the grip of the machine and that the development of mechanical production has greatly outpaced the needs of the human race. It has imposed on workers unpleasant monotonous toil. All this and more is quoted by the "Times" to show that Mr. Penty strikes at the present day machine civilisation. It also quotes his remedy which is "The control of machinery coupled with a reintroduction of the handicrofts and and gilds on the pattern of the medieval guilds and the abolition of the excessive sub-division of labour prevalent in factories." The "Times of India' concludes its article thus:—"But we certainly agree with him that the world is grossly over machinated and that the existing factory system is one of the most soulless things in an age where spiritual values are not too highly esteemed." And yet the paper which writes likes this is one of th foremost among those who have been attacking Mahatma andhi for his so-called anarchistic views and have contributed to no small extent o clapping in gaol the foremost man of his age who had the vision and the courage to point out the morass towards which the world was drifting.

Industrial Demlopment.

Men have a short memory. We fear we have already forgotten that India was once a self-contained country, being in a position to satisfy all her requirements. It is no no use going into all the causes and reasons which led to the disappearance of many of her handicrofts. Suffice it here to say that it was an indise to the wide departure people had taken from the ancient ideals that they acclaimed the gradual development and growth of cotton and jute industries as the dawn of a new industrial era for this country. We were ever hungry and wanted always more and more of industries on Western lines. Our Congress and Conference platforms resounded with fervid cries for the development of industries on Western lines and anathemas were hurled on against for the Government for not doing enough to help such industries. This country was in fact passing through the same stage as Manchester did after the invention of steam and the spinning jenny. Machinery was the new god and people went down on their knees before it. The civilisation of the country began to be measured according to the number of her spindles and looms. One incident of the last session of the International Labour Conference at Genoa will serve to illustrate this extreme obsession. There has been much heart burning among several countries which did not get representation on the Central Council. All these countries attempted to show therefore their own individual importance and specific claim for such a representation. This claim rested on the number of spindles, looms, iron and steel factories, in short on the god machinery and on the human food, which is placed as an offering before th altar of this Moloch, which is euphemistically called Labour! It is a grim commentary on the present civilisation and our accepted values of life that when ever competing claims of countries for superiority have to be judged the criteria are the armaments and machinery. No one questions as to what is the number of churches, temples or mosques in a country, what is the number of people attending these, what is the number of poets and philosophers, all this is left to be computed by some poor misguided cranks; the real test is armaments and machinery and statesmen, commercial magnates and labour leaders vie with one another in emphasising these. We accepted it therefore as a great blessing when the number of factories began to increase, number of joint stock concerns began to multiply, an Industrial Commission was appointed and reported in favour of big industries. All this is to be reckoned as a blessing even though in the process hundreds of thousands of men may have been reduced from the position of free agriculturists in time with nature to the position of galley slaves content to line in tenements in which their employers would not house their horses and cattle! Men who ply handicrafts retain their individualism, their family life, their art and their faculty of living, but men who ply machines become parts of these machines losing all their individualify. It is impossible now perhaps to turn away wholly from machinery but efforts can be made to raise a Chinese wall against the importation of evils to which Western industrialism has fallen such a prey. The Khaddar programme has opened to us possibilities undreamt of before for restoring the principal lost art and handicraft of India and bringing in sunshine upon lines which were all along enveloped in a wintry fog.

Is there God In It?

It is unusual almost a violation of unwritten social laws, to mention God in an economic and financial review. The state and the Society have asigned to Him definite places and definite times out of which and beyond which it is not deemed polite for Him to make His presence felt. We believe the Stock Exchange of London has departed from this rule but the departure is limited only to the inscription on the top of the building and does not affect the transactions within Supposing we decide however to judge the present day commercial and industrial concerns not from the point of view of dividends they bring or the profits they make (dividends and profits are sometimes not one and the same thing) but from the standpoint of the question how far God is in them. There is a pretty good number of concerns (increasingly so at present) which have to go into liquidation ordinarily; but if they were to be judged from the standard suggested here hands of the Official Assignee would be pretty busy with liquidation proceedings. It has been and morality are quite distinct from each cynically said several times that business other. This cynical doctrine is cynically followed by a large number of business people and company promoters and industrialists. It has been observed by Vedantists of India and Monists of Europe that every particle of the Universe is filled with the Eternal Substance. However this may be, God cannot be surely in the slums in which Labour and his wife are housed, nor in the grog shop adjacent to factories, nor in the agreements entered into by Agents with companies nor we fear in many instances in balance sheets. Time has now come when it is necessary for the people to make a national inquiry if the multiplication of Joint Stock concerns is to be considered a virtue in itself, if we should not cry half at least till more ethical methods are introduced in their working, if some indigenous methods cannot be found out suitable for working industries. We seriously fear that the exotic principle of limited liability and all the paraphernalia of Managing Agents, Directors, Auditors, etc, etc. has not taken root in this land, or rather it has taken a perverted root. It is better to examine the whole situation, if not from the standpoint of the serman on the Mount, atleast from the point of view of ordinary ethics before it becomes too late for mild remedies and the Surgeon's knife has to be used.

Indo-British Entente.

It may appear strange to write of Indo-British Entente at the present time when the feeling between the two communities not decidedly pleasant. The commercial deputation that is to wait on H. E. the Viceroy consists of equal numbers of representatives of Indian and Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce, an event which has no precedent. The first Indian Chamber was started in Bombay fifteen years back and since then such Chambers have been started in different places. During all these years however there has not been a single occasion on which all the leading Indian and Anglo-Indian Chambers have joined together. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber once acted together but that was only with reference to the address to be presented to His Majesty the King Emperor when there was little possibility of an address from an individual body being accepted. Indian Chambers have held two Sessions of a Joint Conference during six years, Anglo-Indian Chambers have met twice during the last two years if we except the occasion when they met during the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon. None of these could find apparently a bridge to cross over to the other. Either there was a lack of statesmanship or an excess of racial antagonism. Whatever the cause, rapprochment did not take place. It is due to the broad vision and statesmanship of Mr. Purushottamdas Thakoredas, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber that Indian and Anglo-Indian Chambers have joined together in such a vital issue as the retrenchment question. The efforts of Mr. Purushottamdas must have been evidently supplemented by the commercial instinct which always thinks in £. S. and D. and is mightil afraid of the happy-go-lucky methods of finance of the Government which have placed a pretty big burden of taxes on merchants and industrialists. These capitalists are appalled at an increase of expenditure to the tune of Rs. 90 crores in five years and the unpleasant possibility of the Octopus of Military expenditure enveloping them in its tantacles still more next year. So they have joined together in this pilgrimage to the heights of Olympus to lay their supplication before our modern Indra, the god of the Bureaucracy as the Viceroy is. The Japanese are said to have a custom of purchasing rolls of prayers for offering to their gods. Our commercial deputation will have its roll of prayer to be offered before the seat of the Mighty. Most probably Simla gods will smile their enigmatic smile and refer to supplicants to their newly invented magic wand (or axe?) "The Inchcape Chimera"! And we shall descend from the heights with pride in our hearts at having created an achievement—a smile and a reference! So the world moves on round and round its axis till some wayward comet dashes it out of its orbit and revolution round and round the Sun.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 29th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp	--
" " Sales of East India	--
" " Import	--
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE :—	
Mid Americans Spot	12 11
Egyptan F. G. F. Sakels	19 00
New York, 11 a.m. July	21 15
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct.	20 67
	Jan. 20 26
New Orleans 9 a.m. July	20 92
Oct.	20 20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 29th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	12 01
June	11 89
July	11 35
August	11 78
September	11 70
Oct.	11 63
November	11 55
December	11 48
January	11 43
February	11 38
March	11 32
April	11 28

Tone :—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTUON.

Liverpool, May 29th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	18 00
June	18 05
July	18 10
Aug.	18 25
Sept.	18 35
Oct.	18 45
Nov.	18 60
Dec.	18 65
Jan.	18 70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 29th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7 90
" " Fully Good	8 30
" " Fine	8 70
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	9 35
" " " Fully HGood	9 75
" " " Fine	10 15
M. G. Broach Good	10 25
" " Fully Good	10 65
" " Fine	11 05
M. G. Scinde Good	7 80
" " Fully Good	8 20
" " Fine	8 60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 26th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" " to Continent	8,000
Futures at New York July	20 83
" " " Oct.	20 44
" " " Dec.	20 29
" " " Jan.	20 15
Spot Cotton at New York	21 50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20 25
Futures at New York July	20 43
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	19 94
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 15/16
Demand Bills	--
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	72 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 27th.

Future at New York	July	21 60
	Oct.	20 63
	Dec.	20 45
	Jan	20 20

London, May 27th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 25/32 Quiet
Bar Gold	--
Bar Silver Spot	36 1/4 Dull

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 26th

Rentes 3%	--
Bar Silver Spot	36 5/8
" " 2 months hence	36 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—China bought and sold. Steady.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 26th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. May-June Sellers Paid	54/6
Barletta Russo 54 lbs. May-June Sellers	53/9
Australian 62 lbs. May Buyers	56/6

Tone :—Steady

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 119
National	£ 45
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 14 1/4

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold May-June Quoted	£ 18 1/2
Rayeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£ 19
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£ 17 1/4

Tone of Rapeseed :—

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£ 27

Tone of Linseed :—Quiet

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton May-June Sellers	£ 9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed :—May-June Sellers	£ 18 1/2
Lidseed, Argentine May-June Sellers	£ 19 1/4

Tone :—Quiet closed with easytendency

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 62 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	22
Corrugated Sheets	£ 15 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 87 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 90
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	69 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	58 1/4
7 % Indian Loan	£ 115

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July,	10 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Paid	7 3/8
Foreign of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21

Tone :—Irregular

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16 18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June Sellers	18/4 1/2
Do- Do. June-July Sellers	18/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	19/6

Tone :—Little more inquiry. othiug done.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

BOMBAY, May, 30.

To-day Reuter reported 11 points lower in New York futures and the Marwari bazar opened this morning for full yGood M.G. Brouch July August at Rs. 521½ and declined to Rs. 519/- on Office selling. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 519/- and Rs. 523/- and the rate at 4 P.M. was Rs. 522½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 523½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 524/- and closed at Rs. 524½. Fine M.G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 441/- and eased to Rs. 439/-. From this level it improved to Rs. 443½ on general buying and remained Rs. 442½ at P.M. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 457/- and went down to Rs. 455/- on Office selling. It then advanced till Rs. 458½ on scattered buying and the rate at 4 P.M. was Rs. 457/- F.G. M.G. Bengal July was Rs. 374/- nominal.

Our Market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday last and the inquiry was very little. Our Markets were closed Yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, May 30th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-August	524 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July	447
Fine Oomra	July	461 1/2
" "	Sept.	379
Southerns	July/August	515

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 30th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Augt	524
Fully Good Bengal	July	445
Fine Oomra's	July	46
" "	September	435
Southerns	July/August	515

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET REPOR

(Bombay, 30th May 1922.

Bars Gold ready—Rs. 27-4-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 27-3-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27-1-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 95-11-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 95-13-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 94-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 19/32.
On London :—
Bank's seling T T 1/3 21/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/3 15/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 23/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 3/4.
Tone of Exchange—
Quiet -Steady.
On Paris :—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 315.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A. Frcs. 335.
Bank's buying D D Rs. 325.
On Japan :—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 164.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 158¼.
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 347.
London Gold ready.—sh. 93-3.
London Silver ready—d. 36-6.
London Silver forward—d. 36-6.
Tone of Silver—Uncertain—India bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols 4.45.
French Exchange—Frcs. 48.70.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs. 23.30.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs. 52.60.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 84.50.
German Exchange—Mrks. 1230.
Prague Exchange—Krons. 231.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 59.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 86-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 99/14.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926. Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent. Government of Indi Bonds due 1930, Rs. 100/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 103/-12.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1410, India 118, Central 33, Tata Bank 17/8 and Eastern 88/8.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2660, Alliance 305n, Apollo 90, Birla Mills 88/12, Bombay Cotton 1160, Bombay Dyeing 1560, Bradbury 1180, Century 823, Cent. India 4946, Colaba Land 2960, Coorla 275, Crescent 580, Currimbhoy 1770, David 1700, Edw. Sassoon 540, Elphinston 168/12, Fazulbhoy 1440, Gokak 238/12, Ind Bleaching 200xd., Ind Manufg 677/8, Jamshed Mfg. 500xd., Kastoorchand 1000, Khatau 640, Kohinoor 2540 Luxmi Cotton 4925, Madhavrao Sccd. 285, Madhowji 525, Meyer Sassoon 330, Morarji 6450, New Great 810, New City 675, Pabani 237/8, Perls 1147/8 Phoenix 930, Planet 277/8 Shapurji 370, Standard 2300n, Sholapur 17500 Simplex 925, Swan 1120, Swadeshi 5300, Tata Mill 1050xd., Vishnu Cotton 2225.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 725, Ahd. Elec. 150, Alcock 525, B. Burma 527, B. Burma Pet. 10/8, B. Tramway 129x.d., B. Flour 1450, B. Steam 230, Bundi Cement 42, Ind. Cement 285xd., Katni Ord 280, Katni Defd. 1275, New India Insur 20, Shivrajpur 30, Tata Iron Ord. 58/12, Tata Iron Defd. 212/8 Tata Iron N. Ord 53/12, Tata Iron N. Defd. 185, Tata Hydro 842/8, Tata Oil 47/8, and Scindia Steam 6/8.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 30th.

Description, Super-Fine	F Good	Good	fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	387	367	347
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	460	445	430
M. G. Central P. No. 1	495	480	465
M. G. Central P. No. 2	480	465	540
M. G. Broach	530	520	510
Southerns	530	520	510

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 29th May 1922.

Cotton	10633	Bales
Wheat	23666	Cwts
Linseed	28549	"
Rape, etc.	6929	"
Gingelly seed	1363	"
Poppyseed	439	"
Groundnuts	2821	"
Castorseed	1757	"
Rice	1097	"
Myrabollams	1553	"
Cottonseed	18802	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	3298	"
Juwar	171	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	2848	"
Bajra	1092	"
Coal	469	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 30th.

Bombay.	Market rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 21/32
Bank Demand	1-3 11/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 29-22
Fcs Demand	315
American Dollars	347
Honkong Dollars	203
Shanghai	--
Japan	162 1/2
Singaporse	178 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, May 30th—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

	Bazar Terms. Ready	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	86 0 0	9 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-3066	0 0 0	9 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	68 0 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 8 0	16 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, White 65-16	81 0 0	16 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-28	78 0 0	-- --
Teelseed, Gajar 56-50	76 0 0	-- --
Teelseed Black	71 0 0	-- --
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0	-- --
Groundnuts	76 0 0	-- --
Jawa	-- --	-- --
Mowrasced	8 0 0	8 8 0
Barley	44 0 0	-- --
Castorseed	58 0 0	-- --
Cotton Seeds Read	38 8 0	5 10 0

Forward:	Rs. a. p
Wheat-May	9 13 0
Wheat-Aug-Sept.	10 3 0
Linseed May	14 14 6
Linseed Sept	15 13 0

SCHOONER'S PLIGHT.

ENCOUNTERS THREE STORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 29.

The schooner "Shanmuga Nathan," of 274 tons, owned by Mr. Markandam Pillay, General merchant and shipowner of Jaffna was towed into Madras harbour on Saturday evening with her masts and jibboom broken and her sails torn. Her master, Narayana Swamy Pillay, who has seen 17 years of seafaring life told a "Madras Mail" representative thrilling story of vessel's terrible experience. The schooner with 3,500 bags of grain and 600 bags of husk left Akyab, Burma on April 14 last and since then encountered three successive storms which played havoc with her.

After encountering the third storm, seeing little hope of reaching the destination, the Master resigned everything to fate, and both he and his crew of 15 men sat quiet in the schooner which was driven by the storm current to Madras after the vessel had been 45 days at sea. After she reached Madras the Master communicated with the owner of the schooner which remains in the Madras harbour till all damages done to her by the three storms are repaired.

Repairs are estimated to cost about Rs. 15,000. Her cargo however, has not been damaged.

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S MOVEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 29.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari whose health is still indifferent is going to Ahmedabad to arrange for conducting "Young India" without prejudice to his continuing to remain in this province as before. From Ahmedabad he will proceed to the meeting at Lucknow. On his way back he will hault at Berhampur to settle the Utkal-Andhra dispute.

DEATH OF REV. FR. BRIAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, May 29.

The death took place here of Rev. Father Briand of the Foreign Mission Society of Paris on Sunday morning after the Rev. Father had assisted at the Confirmation Service at St. Anthony's Church. Father Briand came to India about 34 years ago and laboured as Professor at the Seminary at Coimbatore and as Chaplain to Nayareth Convent Ootacmund. For the last twelve years he had been Chaplain to the Brothers of St. Patrick at St. Joseph College, Coonoor.

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All parts may easily be boiled.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

THURSDAY, June 1.

The Madhavrao Scindia Mills, Ltd. Ord. Genl. Meeting, Canada Building, Hornby Road, 3.30 p.m.

The Bradbury Mills Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Canada Building, Hornby Road, 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 3.

Banks closed: King's Birthday.

The s. s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. Wadia will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Man's Destiny." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms to-day (Wednesday) at 15 P. M. when all the members are requested to be present.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The second ordinary monthly meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Wednesday, the 31st in, at 6 P.M. (S.T.) at 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

ALL MAHARASHTRA MULSHI CONGRESS.

Dr. B. S. Munje of Nagpur has accepted the presidentship of the All Maharashtra Mulshi Conference to be held in Bombay on the 11th June next.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The first ordinary general meeting will be held on Thursday, June 1st at 9-30 p.m. at the Sir J. J. School of Art; Mr. Claude Batley, will preside and deliver his Presidential address.

SREE ANIVIL SAMAJ.

Shree Anavil Samaj Application forms for the Samaj Scholarships are invited to be sent duly filled in before 29th June to Mr. C. B. Desai C/O Union Bank of India Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

GHATKOPER FREE LIBRARY.

A free Library has been opened by Shreg C. D. S. Vidhyarthi. Mitra Mandal from. 28th May. At Ghatkopar M. Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee Office. The Library will remain open from 8 to 9 A.M. and 4 to 7 P.M. except on Mondays.

MULSHI PETHA.

The Rastriya Sevak Samaj is going to perform the Drama Chandragrahan in Bombay Theatre to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 P.M. in aid of the Mawlas of the Mulshi Petha. Dr. Bhadkamker, Dr. Sauerker, Dr. Sathe, Mr. Bapat, Mr. Kolhatker, and others will attend. It is hoped the public will muster in large numbers.

NEW SARASWAT UNION.

The following members have been elected to represent the Managing Committee of the Union for the year 1921-1922. President Mr. V. J. Nadkarni; Vice President Mr. V. K. Desai; Secretaries—Messrs. B. V. Nadkarni & M. P. Rege; Treasurer—Mr. B. M. Sabnis; Manager—Mr. H. B. Desai; Ordinary Members—Messrs. G. V. Neruker, N. T. Desai, K. B. Mangaonker, R. L. Redker, Shamrao K. Nabar."

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the outward Mails of the 18 instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 M. on Friday next.

The Mail Steamer "Kalyan" which left Bombay on the 13th instant arrived Marseilles on Monday the 29th instant.

Mrs. NIKAMBE'S INSTITUTION FOR MARRIED LADIES.

This Institution reopens on June 6. It admits married ladies, widows as well as unmarried grown up girls. The hours are from 1 to 3-30 P. M. for further information enquiries must be addressed to Mrs. Nikambe, Jamnas Mansion House, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay.

A HINDU WIDOW- REMARRIAGE.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Widows Home, Bombay, the remarriage of Baj Tarabai Narayan Jogdev was performed at the premises of the Home, Girgaon Back Road on Monday the 22nd May 1922 with Mr. Shripatrao Vamanrao Bhole of Amrsoti. Among those present were Messrs. D. G. Dalvi, N. Joshi, V. S. Ravut. T. A. Kulkarni, Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange and others.

BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Annual Gathering of the Tardeo Centre of the Social Service League, Bombay was held on Sunday the 28th May 1922 at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dorabji's Chawls near Tardeo Bridge. Mr. L. B. Morris General Asstt. of the Maneckji Petit Mills presided. Mr. Y.M. Naik read the report of the work done by the League at the centre during the year 1921.

The President made a few remarks appreciating the work of the league and advised the people to avail themselves of the various activities started by the league. Mr. N. M. Joshi while proposing a vote of thanks to the chair spoke in eulogetic terms about the generosity the Agents of the Maneckji Petit Mills and tried to impress upon the people the importance and necessity of holding mass meeting and representing their grivences to the land-lords in a proper manner.

NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL IN GIRGAON.

The Gokhale Education Society has built an independent and beautful building for its New E. School, the Society proposes to start a fully equipped Night High School and to utilise the furniture and apparatus of the day school. The regular course of the seven anglo vernacular Standards will be taught and the school hours will be from 7 P. M. to 9-30 P. M. and practical Science and other similar subjects will be taught on Sundays. The side activities of the Society's other institutions will be introduced in this Night H. School. Classes will commence their regular work from the 16th of June 1922 in the premises of new High School Girgaon Back Road, near Y. M. C. A. Student's Hostel. The monthly fee for the Middle School Classes will be Rs. 2/1 and that for the High School pupils will be Rs. 3/-. 25 per cent. free scholarships are reserved for deserving pupils. Bookkeeping will be one of the subjects taught in the higher standards. Mr. [illegible], the Superintendent will receive the names of pupils from the 5th of June.

THEFT OF WHISKY CASES.

A EUROPEAN SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveria, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Klien charged one H. Wilkinson, with house breaking by night and theft of sixty-eight cases of John Haig's Whiskey valued at Rs. 4,650 on the 13th and 14th of May, belonging to Messrs. A. S. Smith and Company, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, the complainants.

Inspector Naiden conducted the prosecution, while the accused was undefended.

The facts of the case have been already reported in these columns. His Worship in the course of his judgment said that 54 cases out of 68 cases were found in the room rented by the accused as an office. The remaining cases were found from two parties to whom he had sold them. The accused had admitted being present on each of the three occasions on which cases were stolen from the godown, but he alleged that a Sergeant had opened the godown and had given him the cases in terms of an agreement between them. Admitting the existence of an accomplice as alleged by the accused, His Worship saw no reason to believe that the accused was merely an innocent victim of that accomplice. His Worship also, saw no reason to disbelieve the evidence of the peon of Messrs. George Gahagan and Company who said that he had seen the accused himself opening the godown. The accused had called no witness to prove his alleged association with the Sergeant. His Worship was therefore satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that the accused was guilty of theft and of abetment and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default three months further hard labour. If the fine was paid Rs. 150 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. H. P. Dastoor, Inspector Nawab Allikhan of C. I. D. charged (1) Saoba Mohmed and (2) Fakir Nander, two Pathans with possessing two-five chamber revolvers and 99 rounds of ammunition without a license. The facts of the case have been already reported in these columns.

The first accused pleaded guilty while the second accused said the revolver and the rounds were found lying near his trunk. He had no license.

His Worship convicted the accused on evidence and sentenced each of them to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALL ABOUT A MANGO BASKET

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before the bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of Messrs. Paruck and Limji Arjun Hamam, a Bania was charged with wilfully obstructing a railway servant, viz., Mohmed Raffaudin, a ticket-collector at Musjid Bunder Railway station in the discharge of his duties at 11-30 a.m. on 16-5-1922. The accused was defended by Mr. Issac, pleader.

The story for the prosecution was that the Ticket-collector at the above station asked a passenger who had a basket of mangoes with him to get the basket weighed and to take out a pass. This led to an altercation between them. The accused, it is alleged, came on the scene and interfered with the Ticket-collector and pushed him and thus prevented him from doing his duty.

The defence was that when the accused came to the station he found the Ticket-collector behaving in a very high-handed manner with a passenger Tulsidas Govinji. He therefore interfered and asked the Ticket-collector not to assault the passenger and abuse him. He did not push the Ticket-collector. It was true that he interferred.

Mr. Issac on behalf of the accused contended that on the evidence the accused could not be said to have wilfully obstructed a railway servant in the discharge of his duty. Any person placed in the position of the accused would have interfered when he saw a fellow-passenger being treated in such a high-handed manner by a railway servant. Interfering with a view to prevent an assault on another person did not amount to wilful obstruction.

Their Worships on the evidence agreed with the defence raised by the accuser and discharged him.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL ASSAULT.

Darangai, a young Mohamedan woman raised cries of murder while she was asleep on the night of the 29th instant on the verandah of a house in Jackeria Street. She woke her mother Beebeejan who was also asleep on the same verandah. The latter found that her daughter was being was attacked with a knife by her husband Akram Arsala and went to her resene. Akram, who had already inflicted a number of wounds on his wife turned on her mother, and after attacking her with the same knife, though not seriously, ran away, before Darangai's father, who had been sleeping on the road about twenty paces away, could stop him. Darangai died on the spot. Her mother was taken to the J. J. Hospital where her injuries were attended to. She was allowed to go home after some time.

At the Coroner's Court Mr. A. E. King the Coroner held on inquest touching the death of Darangai, when Akram, who had since been arrested was present.

The evidence showed that diseased and Akram were married six years ago. They had three children one of whom is alive. As Akram began to assault and otherwise ill-treat his wife the parents brought her to Bombay without his knowledge about five months ago. The child was left in their native town. Akram came to Bombay in in search of them and eventually succeeded in finding them out a month later. He wanted his wife to go back to her place but she refused saying she was afraid of him as he had ill-treater her. Akram lived with the deceased and her parents in Bombay. On the 29th instant he told her that he or his brother would go to their place and bring the child to Bombay. On the night of the 29th the mother and the daughter and the latter's two brothers went to sleep at about 10 P.M.. The father went for prayers and on return slept on the road. Akram sometimes used to sleep on the vernandah and sometimes outside. Nobody knew when he came on the verandah that night. About midnight Darangia's cries woke up the mother and subsequently the father.

Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body found in all twelve major wounds with many minor and trivial wounds. Death, in his opinion, was due to hoemorrhage from the wounds. The wounds on the chest and abdomen were such as would, in the ordinary course of nature, cause death.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

A BOILER-MAKER ROBBED.

On the morning of Sunday last at about 12-15, Ahmed Mahomed, a boiler maker was walking along Parel Road when he noticed three Pathans following him. With a view to avoid them he sat on the road. As the Pathans also halted some distance away. Ahmed went and stood near a street-lamp when they approached him. One of the Pathans had a long clasp knife and another a stick with which he struck Ahmed when the third advanced and told him not to beat Ahmed going around them over, when he had got Being frightened Ahmed stood quiet and the Pathans with the knife ran away four gold studs he was wearing in his shirt, took off gold rings from his fingers and Rs. 10 from his pocket. The Pathans bolted away after relieving Ahmed of his property of the total value of Rs. 101.

A JEW RUNS AMOK.

A sensational incident took place yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon about 3 o'clock near the Examiner Press at Medows Street, when one Jacob, a Jewish clerk in the employ of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Limited, residing in the same street, all of a sudden ran amok. Enquiries made on the spot go to show that one Babu Rama, an office peon in the employ of Messrs. A. C. Mistry and Co., situated Medows Street, made a complaint yesterday morning to the mother of Jacob, residing in the same building, about the sparks emanating from a *Chula*, which was placed quite close to the bench of office-peons. The distance between the office of Messrs. A. C. Mistry and Co., and Jacob's residence is only a few yards. When the complaint was made by the peon to the mother of Jacob, the latter was not at home. Jacob was informed of the alleged complaint by his mother in the afternoon, when he had just returned from his office for lunch. After having heard of it, Jacob immediately rushed at Babu Rama with a clasp knife in his hand and began abusing Babu in filthy language and afterwards stabbed him on the left cheek. Babu shouted out *Chor, Chor* (thief, thief) and his master went up to him and with the help of his assistants arrested Jacob. A large crowd collected at the gates of the Office. Baboo was bleeding profusely.

The Police were at once communicated with, who, on arrival, took Jacob to the Phalton Road Police Station and released him on bail. Babu Rama was removed to hospital where his injuries were attended to. Jacob will be put up before the Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court to-day where he will [illegible]

TILAK SWARAJYA FUND (BOMBAY SECTION).

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As there is too much of loose thinking, and consequently loose writing and criticism, about the Tilak Swaraiya Fund (Bombay Section), will you please allow me the hospitality of your columns to say how the land lies.

The terms of the resolution creating the Committee of Trustees read:—

"Whereas the subscriptions collected in Bombay for the All-India Tilak Memorial Fund are beyond the requirements of the Province of Bombay and have been collected for the purpose of spending wherever required in India, it is the opinion of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee that the *control* and *management* thereof should be handed over to a specially appointed Committee, Messrs Raghavji Purshottam, Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo, Umar Sobani, Revashanker J. Jhaveri, Ardeshir B. Godrej, Jamnalal Bajaj, Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee and S. G. Banker under the following *conditions*:—

(1) *Requirements of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to be first charge upon the Funds*, (2) wherever there is need *outside the Province of Bombay* the said Committee is authorised to disburse *upon a recommendation from the All-India Congress Committee* for the undermentioned purposes:—

(a) The spread of Spinning Wheel and Khadi.
(b) The conduct of National Schools.
(c) The elevation of the Depressed Classes.
(d) Famine Relief.
(e) Liquor prohibition.

The Bombay Provincial Council by a further resolution, but of subsequent date, resolved:—

"That the Council authorises the Trustees of the Tilak Memorial Fund to give loans with or without interest and on such conditions as they deem fit on the *recommendation of the Working Committee to Provincial Congress Committees only outside the Province of the City of Bombay* applying for grants for objects specified in the Resolution of the Council in the matter of the Tilak Swarajya Fund dated 3rd July, 1921, and the Council further authorises the Trustees of the Fund to write off losses if any incurred in connection with such loans and request to report the some to the Council."

It will be thus seen from the resolutions referred to above that the Trustees, in my opinion, are but *holders* and *investers* of Funds placed in their hands, and the fact that not a pie of the investments made by them has, so far, been lost should be sufficient answer of the Trustees, if they are on their trial, as they seem to be in the eyes of some of your contributors and other critics. You will agree, Sir, that it is not possible, if at all desirable, to discuss the *why* and *wherefore* of every investment made by the Trustees, but it may be mentioned that investments are made with Indian Banks and Indian Managed Companies.

The *spending of Funds*, it will be also seen, *in the hands of Congress Organisations*, in which every Congressman has a voice, if he but exercises his right.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 21st week of the current year the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 28.43. These figures compare favourably with those for the 21st week of 1921 when the mortality was 1,434, and death rate 34.89 and with those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 980 and death-rate 23.82.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 14 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory system 248 as against 13 and 258 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 176 were among infants under one year of age; 16 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 19 days in the City. Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 3 attacks and 1 death. Plague 14 attacks and 13 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 834 as against 875 in the 21st week of the last year and 553 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-21.)

SERIOUS SITUATION AT BALASINOR

MARTIAL LAW CONDITIONS RECALLED.

(From a Correspondent.)

The telegram, which appeared in the Bombay papers, saying that the serious situation at Balasinor was averted by the State authorities' taking timely measures, is entirely misleading. From the latest information received from responsible persons, it appears that the situation is still very serious. On the 27th the gates of the town were kept closed by the State authorities; and no one was allowed to go outside the town. Even the women folk were not allowed to go to fetch water from wells and tanks, which are outside the town. The people are forced to burn their Khadi clothes, and if they hesitate to do so, they are persecuted. Several people have been severely thrashed with canes by the police.

Some of them were so seriously injured, that medical help was sought for. Mr. Mohanlal Pandya, a well-known Gujerat leader and President of the second Balasinor peoples' Conference, who went from Anand to pacify the people as well as the authorities, was ordered to leave the State territory at 11 p.m.

The situation shows the appearance of a Martial Law regime, and is due apparently to the vindictiveness displayed by high officials and to the weakness of the Nabob while a few Mahomedan sepoys, who were formally dismissed have been won over and are made the instruments of the persecution, the civil Mahomedan population is entirely with the Hindus.

CITIZENS FLOGGED.

HARASSMENT BY OFFICIALS

GODRA, May 29.

Mr. Waman Mukadam, Godhra sends us the following telegram in which he includes a message received from a correspondent at Balasinor regarding the situation there:—

"Punjab atrocities are repeated to-day at Balasinore. Yesterday I received the following telegram from a correspondent at Balasinore:—

After yesterday's telegram, indiscriminate personal violence and inhuman flogging are continued on an organised scale. All shop-keepers mechanics and artisans were dragged out of their houses or shops and publicly flogged, some have been very badly beaten. Two Bora shop-keepers are in a precarious condition. One Chandulal, doing business in Calcutta, is not likely to survive. Medical aid is urgently needed. The Civil Surgeon must be sent by the earliest train available. Ready to pay charges. People are terror-stricken. Personal visit will show the real situation. Town people, especially the injured, are not allowed to leave the city gates for fear of disclosure. People were forced to open shops and then brutally assaulted. Absolute peace was preserved before, during and after the general assault. Harassment continues.

MORE LIGHT ON BALASINOR AFFAIRS

Mr. Waman Mukadam, Panch Mahal Congress Secretary has received the following telegram on the 29th from Balasinore Lok Samaj:—

"Complete hartal Balasinore continues. Extreme repressive measures adopted. City gates kept closed. Police guarding Manilal's utara. All communication stopped. Some people brutally assaulted by Police Superintendent and Subordinate officers. Armed police stationed on city walls. Public notice calling on people to break *hartal*, served at dead of night. Great annoyance to subjects. Reign of terror prevails."

BE NON-VIOLENT.

To this Mr. Waman Mukadam despatched the following telegram to Manilal Mehta at Balasinor.

"Wire immediately how many arrested, how many beaten. Please instruct people to be strictly non-violent under any sort of provocation."

AKALI HUNT.

LATEST VICTIM.

In a Press communique dated 26th May, the Secretary of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee writes:—

Sodhi Pritam Singh of Anandpur Sahib Bari Sarkar has at last been sentenced to six months' and a hundred rupees fine or another month in default. On 31st March 1922 a warrant under Sec. 107 Cr. P. Code was issued against him to show cause why he should not furnish security to keep the peace. On 4th April, the customary notice was issued to him to present himself within 30 days, otherwise his property would be attached.

Long before the expiry of the month, however the ladies of the household were turned out, the property of Sodhi Moti Singh, father of Sodhi Pritam Singh, attached and his house locked up under circumstances of grave aggravations, which formed the subject of a previous communique. Sodhi, Moti Singh and Sodhi Pritam Singh were hard pressed to disavow their sympathy with the Akali movement. This, however, they refused to do and Sodhi Pritam Singh emphatically declared that rather than do that he would cheerfully suffer and sacrifice his all by following in the footsteps of his illustrious ancestors. The Sodhi Sahib has now been convicted under Criminal Law Amendment Act. The Shromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee is not aware as to what has become of Section 107 Cr. P. Code

BURGLARIES IN BANDRA

GROGSHOP PLUNDERED

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, May 29.

Last night the country liquor shop at Mang Lane, Bandra, was broken open and a large quantity of country liquor, ironically called "Bewda Blossom" was taken away. The booty consisted not only of liquids but of massive copper pots and pans used in the liquor business.

Only recently the grogshop at Khari (Bandra) was burglared into, the criminals concerned having paid no ordinary compliment to the owner, who, the next morning, had to record an abnormal consumption of liquor unpaid for.

Such wave of crime, many having an authority to speak on the subject, are emphatically of opinion is due to the very exhorbitant and ruinous cost of liquors at present ruling. Even confirmed drunkards long for total prohibition but is it just and equitable, they argue, for a civilized Government, to exploit their unconquerable craving for drink, for purposes of revenue? Moderate drinkers also complain of the very heavy price of liquors and their very bad quality. They say their happiness is not so much affected by the moderate quantity of liquors they are accustomed to take as to the very heavy cost of it and its besetting properties.

Obviously, the bulk of the blame for much of the crime that is now rampant to an appalling extent rests with Government itself, and no improvement in the situation can be expected unless and until the present ruinous policy of Government is substituted by a more magnanimous regime. One that has for its object the contentment and betterment of the masses.

INDIAN RAILWAY UNIONS.

SUGGESTED FEDERATION.

A meeting of several Unions was held at Coronation Hotel Delhi on the 25th May, to discuss the question of the formation of a Federation of Railway Unions Mr. Hall, President North Western Railway Union, took the chair and remarked that Federation was absolutely necessary in order to convince the world that we are not only fighting a battle of labour but our intention was to avoid all troubles arising out of unorganised Labour.

B. & N. W. Ry., O. R. Ry., and N. W. Ry were represented. Letters and telegrams of regret expressing their inability to attend but sympathising and wishing success were received from E. B. Ry., B. N. Ry., E. I. Ry., G. I. P. Railway and B. B. and C. I. Railways. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"Resolved that the different Unions represented to-day strongly hold that unless a federated body exists in India we cannot make any headway towards solving the labour problems confronting the railway labours of India and therefore the representatives of the executives and obtain necessary powers to form federation."

Resolved that a formal constitution be drawn up by the representatives of the different Unions present here and submitted to all railway Unions in India for suggestions, alterations, and approval and that the different unions be requested to complete their respective work by the middle of August so that a meeting of the representatives of different railway Unions be called at Simla in early September.

ELECTRIFICATION OF OOTACAMUND.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 30.

H. E. the Governor is taking keenest interest in the scheme for electrification of Ootacamund. It is understood a further interview took place to-day at Ootacamund. with a representative of the Nilgiri Power Syndicate, at which means were discussed with a view to introduce electric lighting at Ootacamund at the earliest possible moment, pending materialisation of a bigger scheme connected with the Kundo river project. It is hoped that the negotiation may have the long desired resul of supplying lights shortly to the residents and visitors at Ootacamund.

VICE-CHANCELLOR OF MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 30.

The tenure of office of Hon. K. Srinivasa Iyengar as Vice-Chancellor of Madras University will expire in July, and it is not unlikely that he will be asked to continue in office till the Minister of Education gets through the Legislature the proposed bill for amending the University Act to make the Senate and Syndicate largely representative.

CENTRAL EXCHANGE IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 30.

Mr. Bromhead, Manager of the Oriental Telephone Company, was recently at Ootacamund to discuss the question of securing a suitable site for the new premises for the Central Exchange in Madras. The existing Exchange has been found to be quite inadequate to meet the demands of the public. On the company having secured such a site depends any further extension of facilities or possibility of getting rid of the present inconvenient arrangement of having more than one exchange by amalgamating the Oriental and Government Exchange. It is understood that the matter is under cor-

SPORTING NEWS.

DERBY.

LATEST ALTERATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 29.

Alterations in the Probable Starters for Derby are as follows:—

Craigangower will be ridden by Beary.
Irish Battle by Whalley.
Captain Cuttle by Donoghue.

DERBY BETTING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON MAY 29.

The following are the Derby Bettings to-day—

Four to one against Saint Louis.
Six to one against Pondoland.
Thirteen to two against Captain Cuttle.
Fifteen to two against Re-Echo.
Hundred to seven against Tamar.
Hundred to six against Northend.
Twenty-two to one against Psychology.
Twenty-eight to one against Simon Pure.
Thirty to one against Scamp.
Forty to one against Diligence.
Sixty-six to one against Satelles.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

CRIQUI BEATS JOE FOX

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 29.

At Holland Park Hall, in a twenty-round feather-weight contest, Criqui, the French Champion, beat Joe Fox, the British Champion, the referee stopping the fight in the twelfth round.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 30.

At the outset there was a good deal of clinching in the boxing match between the French Featherweight Champion, Criqui and the British Champion, Fox at Holland Park Hall. Criqui crouched and Fox landed several blows on the back of the neck. At the end of the first three rounds Fox led on points but the next three favoured the Frenchman who however, frequently missed with his right wings owing to smart footwork and ducking by the Englishman. In the next three rounds, Fox boxed finely repeatedly sending left to face and landing fine right to jaw but near the end of the ninth round Criqui sent in left and a right to head. At the end of the tenth round Fox was slightly ahead on points. In the next round, Criqui floored him with a terrific right to the jaw for a count of nine. Fox was groggy in the twelfth round and after he had been knocked down twice the referee stopped the fight.

CHARLES GLENN COLLINS.

EXTRADITED TO BOMBAY FOR TRIAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 30.

Washington.—The Supreme Court has ordered the extradition to Bombay of Charles Glenn Collins for trial for alleged offences committed in February 1917. He has been detained in New Orleans since December 1917.

ID & KHADI CAPS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Id Day presented an agreeable aspect of the change, that is coming over the Moslems of Bombay—thanks to the earnest efforts of Khilafat Workers. As the writer went round the town and passed through Moslem localities he was agreeably surprised to find a large number of Moslems wearing Khaddar caps. It is hoped, that they keep it on. Nay, that they may be persuaded to make a freer use of Khadi in their regular dress. Is any one dearer to Moslems to-day than the mighty Kemal Pasha? Has he not ordered his men to give up the foreign fashionable cap and use only the Swadeshi ones? Should not the Moslems of India take that lesson to heart? Will not the enhanced use of Khadi by Moslem Brethren furnish further proofs of Hindu-Moslem Unity? The Id Day experience is happy and hopeful; and the writer trusts, that earnest workers like Messrs. Chotani, Khatri, Mozam Ali, Zahur Ahmed and Abdul Ghani will push on the Khadi campaign vigorously and unceasingly among the Moslems.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

IMPRISONMENT OF A KANARA WORKER.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARWAR, May 27.

Proceedings under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code were instituted against Mr. Timappa S. Naik, an enthusiastic worker and Headmaster of the National School at Sirsi. Hearing of the case took place on Friday, the 26th instant before Mr. Koimattur, Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The accused remained undefended and only put in a written statement. The Magistrate ordered the accused to furnish security to be of good behaviour for one year. Mr. Naik refused to furnish security. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year. He accepted the 'punishment' quite gladly and with a smiling face. He was duly garlanded by his friends.

His Excellency in the course of his speech said time had come for hill men to enjoy the benefits of self-Governing institutions, and that day the first step towards independent political life at Darjeeling was being [illegible]

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Wednesday, May 31, 1922.

HUMBUG AND CANT.

In the course of a speech at an Empire Day dinner in London, Sir William Meyer indulged in rhapsody—his theme being British achievements in India. We are told that when "describing the British influence on life in India, Sir William Meyer declared amid cheers that if Britain disappeared from India the work she had done there in the past world stand as an imperishable memento to Britain and would be generally acknowledged as such by the world." Sir William Meyer then proceeded to elaborate his theme by explaining that "Britain had made India a great power, economically, financially and industrially." Few Indian economists will concede the truth of Sir William Meyer's conclusion—at least not in the spirit in which Sir William Meyer desired his audience to accept it. India's progress economically and industrially has been achieved by sedulous exploitation of the raw materials, resources and purchasing power of the country always in order that Great Britain might benefit. Britain has really made herself a great power economically, industrially and financially by an intelligent exploitation of India—which is a very different thing from what Sir William Meyer would have had his post-prandial audience believe. It is not our part to-day to dissect the ex-Finance Member's speech but merely to controvert the broad conclusions he reached. The whole point of the speech was that India had much indeed to be grateful for to England. Writing in 1917, during the world war, Mr. H. G. Wells, who is a good Englishman first, but sometimes a thinker in terms of humanity, said something very trenchant on this subject of India's gratitude to England—something which even the most enthusiastic of reactionaries will find it impossible to contradict. We make no apology for reproducing Mr. Wells' remarks at some length. He wrote:—

There is a great deal of cant on this matter (the Indian question) in Great Britain. Genteel English people with relations in the Indian Civil Service and habits of self-delusion believe that Indians are "grateful" for British rule. The sort of "patriotic" self-flattery that prevailed in the Victorian age, and which is closely akin to contemporary (1917) German follies fostered and cultured this sweet delusion. There are, no doubt, old ladies in Germany to-day who believe that Belgium will presently be "grateful" for the present German administration. Let us clear our best minds of such cant. As a matter of fact no Indians really like British rule or think of it as anything better than a necessary temporary evil. Let me put the parallel case to an Englishman or a Frenchman. Through various political ineptitudes our country has, we will suppose, fallen under the rule of the Chinese. They administer it, we will further assume, with an efficiency and honesty unparalleled in the bad old times of our lawyer politicians. They do not admit us to the higher branches of the administration, they go about our country wearing a strange costume, professing a strange religion—which implies that ours is wrong—speaking an unfamiliar tongue. They control our financial system and our economic development—on Chinese lines of the highest merit. They take the utmost care of our Gothic Cathedrals for us. They put our dearest racial possessions into museums and admire them very much indeed They teach our young men to fly kites and eat bird's nest soup. They do all that a well-bred people can do to conceal their habit and persuasion of racial superiority. But they keep up their "prestige." You know, we shouldn't love them. It really isn't a question of whether they rule well or ill, but that the position is against certain fundamentals of human nature. The only possible footing upon which we could meet them with comfortable minds would be the footing that we and they were discussing the terms of the restoration of our country. . . . Everything else is humbug on the one side and self-deception on the other.

It is a simple statement, of which the force lies chiefly in one thing. It invites—nay, it compels—the Englishman to regard the matter from a broadly human point of view. That it is a remarkably just parallel no reasonable man will deny. Even Sir William Meyer with his cant of the debt India owes to Britain could hardly but admit the shrewdness of Mr. Wells' argument and the soundness of his reasoning. The cant of contented gratitude is what we hear to-day from the Moderates, while their egotistic cronies, the bureaucrats and the reactionary non-official Europeans, deceive themselves by calling into retrospect the work of public utility Britain and Britishers have achieved in India. But one point does not find mention in Mr. Wells' parallel. He does not ask the Englishman if he would be grateful to the Chinese under the circumstances suggested if the Chinese had done much of their righteous work in a selfish attempt to better China's finances. Railways, for instance, whose profits go to English shareholders may be of public utility in India, but so long as their profits go to England these enterprises cannot be adduced by Englishmen as proofs of the altruism of the English in India. This consideration, however, merely adds to the justice of the parallel Mr. Wells' has drawn. And the conclusion that only in discussion as to the best means of restoring freedom to India can Indian and Englishman meet on terms of entire amity and confidence is merely what Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress have taught us in the past few years. Normal Indians cannot meet Englishmen in the Councils on entirely candid terms. They must meet as antagonists—if polite ones. More especially is this so since the Reformed Councils are so much impedimenta flung by Britain in the path of an advancing Indian Nationalism—to delay its progress at least if not to side-track the advance. Our Sastris and our Sankaran Nairs may profess to think otherwise. They may pretend to believe that India has reason for "gratitude" and that Indians may meet Englishmen on terms of equality while yet India as a country is dominated by the aliens. But if such beliefs are honestly cherished by these "loyal" Indians it proves only that habits of humbug have been inculcated so thoroughly into some few Indians that humbug has now become second-nature to them. The world, according to Sir William Meyer's after dinner oratory referred to above, will regard Britain's achievements in India as "an imperishable memento." The world would doubtless regard the achievements of Mr. Wells' Chinese in Britain as wholly admirable. But for so long as the work has been done in disregard of human nature or for motives of selfishness, so long as one civilized nation has been arbitrarily held captive by another, the means which produce monumental achievements, cannot excuse the immoral end worked for. The animals a vivisectionist employs in his surgical experiments are usually well-cared for before they come under his scalpel and lancet, for only healthy and normal animals will yield trustworthy results in some experiments. But the animals, if they possessed foreknowledge of the end designed for them, would not be grateful for the care they receive while living. Perpetual serfdom and progressive exploitation mean death to a people and to their culture.

Notes of the Day

"Our Lascars."

We publish to-day an interesting communication from a P. and O. passenger on the subject of "our lascars." In view of the silly old agitation that has been revived by certain English papers against a loyal and sturdy race of underpaid servants, the facts stated by our correspondent make refreshing reading. The ill-paid, and often ill-treated lascars have ever proved true to their salt and faced a thousand and one perils rarely ever flinching from them. Their courage and presence of mind even under the most perilous conditions of seafaring during the war stood the severest test, and elicited the warm applause of those who had the opportunity of knowing their services. The success of the lascars as sea-faring men even in the under-world of shipping has never pleased a certain type of English critics, who have unjustly vowed a vendetta against them, because, it seems, of the dark-brown pigment of their skin. If the lascars were other than Indian in race and possessed of a fairer complexion, they might have shown up better and earned higher wages. But their nationality and the colour of their skin have been a bar to their rising above the mean positions which they are condemned to fill. The present sinister agitation against the lascars is, obviously, the old racial controversy in a new garb and confined, it seems to us, to people who have always been unfriendly to Indians entering the shipping service. Our correspondent who evidently has considerable experience as a traveller at sea has done a service by exposing the hollowness of the trickery by which it has been sought to tar the fair name of the lascars. Whatever may be said of them by agents of vested interests, Indians have always been and will continue to be proud of a race of men, who, attracted by the spirit of adventure, gladly brave perils innumerable for no more than a bare pittance, and have eagerly maintained the high traditions of their forefathers as seamen of no mean repute. Apparently, whoever it is that started the canard has bungled badly and now we have the captain of "s. s. Egypt" declaring that he meant the Goanese stewards and not the lascars, but that his interviewer of the Paris "Matin" had misreported him. We cannot believe it of the Goanese stewards that they acted in so cowardly a manner, as has been suggested by Capt. Carr.

"Help the Moplahs."

The public meeting that was held on Friday last under the auspices of the Halai Memon Anjuman is some indication that Bombay is alive to the great suffering among the people of Malabar—more especially the Moplahs. From all accounts that we have received from friendly as well as official and semi-official circles, it is apparent that the distress is very acute, and it requires no mean effort to tide over a critical situation. Either as a result of considered policy or an accident, the Hindu sufferers seem to have received greater care and attention than their Moplah neighbours. Therefore, the case of the Moplahs cannot be too much emphasized. Seth Chotani, who presided at Friday's public meeting, in an extremely moderate speech, did well in concentrating the attention of the audience on this point and mentioned how the Central Khilafat Committee had already espoused the cause of the suffering Moplahs, men, women and children. The Committee had so far given Rs. 36,000 and made arrangements for the distribution of relief among the Moplahs through its own men. The Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind was also moving in the matter and had appealed for help. The appeal could not have been made at a more opportune moment. The facts concerning the situation in Malabar have revealed a heart-rending state of affairs, especially among the Moplahs, whose needs have somehow a knack of being neglected. It is therefore the duty of every Indian, be he a Muslim or otherwise, to realize the serious nature of Moplah distress and contribute his mite towards the alleviation of suffering among the Moplahs. The collections at the meeting are a gratifying reminder that the call of Malabar has not fallen on deaf ears. In view of the approach of the Monsoon, the need for funds has become far greater, and the Moplahs will have to be given special assistance for putting up at least temporary roofs in place of the thousands of their houses that were burnt down or destroyed during the progress of Martial Law; and also for securing seed and agricultural implements and stock to resume their agricultural occupations. In order to do this effectively, money is needed, and we hope the public of Bombay—not only the Muslims,—will generously respond to the appeal of Seth Chotani and the Jamiat-el-Ulema, and remembering the time-honoured principle, "He gives twice who gives quickly", will give their mite promptly, without the need of a reminder.

The Plot and—

King Feisul, it is now openly admitted, grows restive under the tutelage of Sir Percy Cox. We are not surprised. Indeed, we have consistently averred that the last word on the Mandates question will not be spoken by Britain, her Parliament, Cabinet or Foreign Office or even her Allies. That word belongs to the Arabs of Irak, of Syria and of Palestine. The free voicing of it was a war-pledge given to these now vocal people at a time when their support was needed. Later, when the enemy had been defeated, came the talk of "Mandates." The word was a comparatively new one in international politics. It was carried to its present application for a purpose. After the afore-mentioned war-pledges Britain and her Allies could hardly talk of "Annexations" even if these were supported by the usual cant about a "civilizing mission." At the same time a more leisurely contemplation of the oil and other resources of the territory so fortuitously placed in the power of the Allies by the fortune of war induced the reflection that the earlier brave promises concerning the rights of all peoples to self-determination and self-rule were a trifle inopportune from the view-point of the Imperialist. So they produced the word "Mandate" and strove to deceive the East with it. The word was never very clearly defined. What it meant was left usefully vague for a nebulous League of Nations to define. In the meantime, the British Colonial Secretary set about acting on *his* reading of the word's meaning. Since he, a Secretary for British *Colonies*, was interested with the destiny of the mandated territory—mandated by whom or what authority has not yet been disclosed—he proceeded to deal autocratically with the lands and the people precisely as if they were British Colonies. In the case of Irak Mr. Winston Churchill surpassed himself. By some strange bungling, Sir Percy Cox had been authorised to set the apprehensions of the Arabs at rest by bidding them proceed to elect their own ruler and representative legislature. These proceedings were already far advanced when "King" Feisul came into prominence as a "King" without a throne. Mr. Winston Churchill promptly attended to the matter. At a conference in Cairo he cast a speculative eye about the East and found that though Irak was on the point of determining its future King and Government by a popular vote the die had not yet been cast. There was still just enough time to rush Feisul into the vacant *gadi* before the Arabs of Irak elected their own ruler. So this was done. While yet the Arabs of Irak were arranging to elect their King and Parliament Feisul was installed as King and the election "called off" by order of dutiful Sir Percy Cox.

—The Denouement.

After settling down in a *Serai* at Baghdad—the only palace in the place was being built for Sir Percy Cox—King Feisul began to take stock of his suddenly acquired kingdom. He is an ambitious man and not by any means too scrupulous. Incidentally, the British Colonial Secretary is not a tactful taskmaster. It was not long before Feisul realised that as a "King" he was of less account than a Feudatory Chief in India. The role marked out for him by Mr. Winston Churchill was clearly defined and limited. His task it was to rule subject to orders from Sir Percy Cox who in turn received his orders from the Colonial Secretary. The highest authority in Irak was the High Commissioner and he emphasised the literal altitude of his authority by periodical tours *over* the country in a high-powered bombing aeroplane. It appears that King Feisul has now reacted to the situation precisely as might have been expected by the veriest tyro among students of psychology. We have not by any means been told half the truth about the present situation in Irak, but quite enough information has been vouchsafed us to hasard a guess as to conditions and possibilities. The first signs of restiveness on the part of "King" Feisul were followed by the translation from Ceylon to Europe of an exiled notability of Irak. At the time of this transfer, and, judging entirely by the almost Imperialist nature of the sentiments then expressed by one who had been deported for disaffection towards King Feisul and Mr. Winston Churchill's designs, we ventured to hint that in the event of King Feisul giving trouble the deported one would be heard of as a candidate for the post of puppet ruler in Irak. This hint has yet to be proved prophetic, but unless Mr. Churchill's handling of the ex-Pasha is more than usually tactless we do not despair of our chances of assuming the mantle of a true prophet in the near future. Of course, there remains the alternative suggested in a special message to a contemporary that the British will be wise enough to retire gracefully from a position which will tend to grow increasingly untenable every year. Britain, we are now told, has offered King Feisul the choice between obeying Sir Percy Cox's orders and having British forces to defend the country, or of being left to his own resources. If this is true—the wisdom of it is almost more than we can expect from a British statesman—Feisul's choice has already been made and very clearly expressed. In any case, the Irak "Mandate", as Mr. Churchill conceived it, is doomed.

Khadi and the 'Id.

We notice that our morning contemporary's reporter speaking of the multitudes who flocked to the various mosques of Bombay early yesterday morning, says that the Muslims have taken a fancy to white caps, but seem to be indifferent whether they are made of Khadi or of foreign cloth. We should have said that the most striking feature of the crowds yesterday was the prevalence of Khadi in all Sunni congregations. In the Minareh Masjid—the most beautiful of all the Bombay Masjids—where we made our prayer, the only persons we could see in the dense crowd of worshippers who were not clad throughout in Khadi were foreign Muslims in their national costumes. The Minareh Masjid is attended chiefly by the Memon community and, so far as that community is concerned, we are assured that *Khadi* has quite superseded costly foreign fabrics as the fashion of the day. We heard a leader of the Memon community expatiating afterwards on the immense economy effected by the use of Khadi. He said that the expense of clothing for his household now was but one-tenth of what it used to be, the amount saved being now available for charitable purposes. Nothing could have been more seemly and reverent in appearance than the rows of worshippers all clad in white Indian homespun in the Minareh Masjid, the only mosque in Bombay which is built of marble and is architecturally lovely. And in the streets around the Masjid there was Khadi everywhere If every community would follow the example of the Memons, wearers of foreign cloth would soon become self-conscious and ashamed. We are glad to notice that the Muslims of Bombay who were behind the Hindus in this respect a year ago, are now the leaders of the city in the cult of Khadi.

A Lesson Learnt.

The sentiments expressed by the Afghan Ambassador to Turkey when interviewed in Paris recently, merely repeat those expressed with complete and disarming candour to Sir Henry Dobbs by the Amir of Afghanistan himself. Sardar Ahmed Khan, we are told by Reuter, "stressed the support the whole of Islam was giving to Turkey in the struggle for independence." It is a mere statement of facts. Islam, threatened with political extinction—followed in due course by complete extinction—has realised that its common interests can only be served by unity. In view of the fact that Islam stands for extra-national and extra-territorial unity, the situation need surprise no-one. It was bound to follow upon the crusade against Turkey and the display on the part of the victorious Allies of a shameless greed in dividing the spoils and in forgetting their magnanimous war promises. And the need for the world of Islam to hang together at this crisis is not the only lesson of the times that Afghanistan has read aright. The shrewd declaration by Sardar Ahmed Khan to his French interviewer that while Afghanistan would welcome outside help in developing her resources, she "would never submit to political or economic slavery" has been inspired only by a contemplation of the plight of Turkey and of Egypt and of the causes that led thereto. Capitalist-cum-Imperialist greed is a powerful thing, but so far as Eastern peoples and territory are concerned its day is done. It has over-reached itself.

IRISH TREATY.

"SITUATION UNDENIABLY GRAVE."

CRUCIAL POINT RE ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Something in the nature of an *impasse* has occurred in the conference between the British and the Irish co-signatories to treaty, thus accounting for Mr. Churchill's delayed statement in the House of Commons. The situation is undeniably grave as the highest official and legal opinion considers the Collins-de-Valera Coalition Pact runs counter to the treaty. The crucial point is that the Dublin Pact provides that elections will embrace the North as well as the South of Ireland which will be equivalent to the election of the new Dail Eireann as opposed to the Southern Ireland Parliament according to the treaty.

MR. CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT

TO BE MADE IN A DAY OR TWO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill stated that in view of the position of the Irish discussions, a statement on the Irish situation, which he had hoped to make to-day, would have to be postponed in public interest till to-morrow or Wednesday. Probably, the discussions would not be concluded by to-morrow, and, in view of the gravity and urgency of the issues already disclosed, the Parliament was entitled to the fullest information.

SINN FEIN FORCES.

REPORTED MASSING ON DONEGAL BORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

Mr. Churchill was much questioned in the House of Commons, as regards the reported massing of the Sinn Fein forces on Donegal border half an hour from Derry City. In this connexion, Mr. Ronald McNeill raised a question of the British forces crossing the Free State border to deal with them.

In reply, Mr. Churchill emphasised that it would be a very grave decision, requiring mature deliberation of Government, before an act of aggression outside the six counties could be undertaken, even as a measure of self-defence.

Replying to Lt.-Col. Archer Shee, Mr. Churchill promised that he would certainly see that the matter was brought to the notice of the Irish representatives in London. He stated that, at the request of Sir James Craig, destroyers and other warships had been sent to Ulster. Government took the fullest responsibility in giving Ulster every protection to which she was entitled.

PARLIAMENT TO MEET ON JULY 1ST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

A Dublin message says the Provisional Government has issued a proclamation summoning Parliament to meet in Dublin on July 1st.

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN SPECIAL POLICE & CIVILIANS.

6 PERSONS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

The special police from Enniskillen encountered armed civilians marching along the railway by Fermanagh-Donegal border, yesterday. Five civilians and one special were killed in the ensuing fight. The civilians carried off their dead.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN FERMANAGH.

REPUBLICANS DRIVE OUT PROPESTANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Fierce fighting is reported from Fermanagh where the Republicans entered the strong Orange centre, Pettigo, joined hands with the Free State troops, drove out Protestant business men and occupied their houses. The rebels then crossed the border in order to capture more houses. Refugees are pouring in at Enniskillen.

LORD MIDDLETON DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

Lord Middleton is dead.

Baron Middleton was the ninth holder of the title which was created in A.D. 1711. He was born in 1844. He was in the Scots Guard and retired in 1867 with the rank of Captain. He succeeded to the title and estates of about 20,000 acres in 1877. He was Chairman of the Advisory Council on Light Horse breeding to the Board of Agriculture. He was a Conservative.

MR. BOTTOMLEY.

SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

"HEARTLESS FRAUDS"

JUDGE'S SCATHING STRICTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

Crowds assembled both outside and inside the Old Bailey for the conclusion of the Bottomley trial to-day. Mr. Bottomley was seated at the outset at the solicitor's table. He listened nervously to Mr. Travers Humphrey's final speech for the prosecution, alternately taking notes and staring fixedly at the jury.

On the termination of the speech, Mr. Bottomley rose and said:—"I will now go to the place where an accused person usually goes." With these words, he entered the dock.

SUMMING UP.

Justice Salter, summing up, said that the case was not one of an uneducated person getting into a muddle, but one of the most able and most efficient business man aware of the importance of correct accounts. Mr. Bottomley's appropriations were as bad a robbery as could have been committed. The most important item was that of £57,000 sterling. The acquisition of newspapers was not for the payment of any debt. There was no evidence except Mr. Bottomley's own statement that he had paid a penny out of his own pocket.

Justice Salter concluded by saying that the case was most important from the point of view of commercial morality. If the defendant's mere assertions were accepted by the jury, it would be difficult to see how trust funds could ever be protected.

The jury were absent for twenty-eight minutes. Mr. Bottomley appeared to be unmoved at the verdict, except that his face flushed.

JUDGE'S STRICTURES.

Justice Salter, addressing him, said:—"You are rightly convicted of a long series of heartless frauds and of robbing the poor who trusted you of 150,000 pounds in ten months. The crime is aggravated by your position, by the number and poverty of the victims, by the magnitude of the frauds and by your callous effrontery. I see no mitigation whatever."

Mr. Bottomley, after the sentence had been delivered, was allowed to consult his solicitor as regards making an appeal, but he was told that there would be no question of bail and also that the prisoners in cases of misdemeanour were not asked if they had anything to say before the sentence was passed.

CROWD'S EXCITEMENT AND ASTONISHMENT.

The crowd in the Court was excited and astonished at the severity of the sentence. Mr. Bottomley alone seemed calm, and he increased the general astonishment by questioning the Judge when told that it was unusual to allow the prisoners in cases of misdemeanour to speak before the sentence was passed. Mr. Bottomley retorted scornfully:—"Had it been so, I should have had something rather offensive to say about your summing-up."

Seated beside Mr. Bottomley in the dock was the Governor of Brixton Prison, and he motioned two warders to sit closer to the prisoner when he was sentenced; while the prison doctor stood on the stairs beneath the dock in case Mr. Bottomley collapsed.

No demonstration was made by the crowd outside as Mr. Bottomley was driven off in a taxi-cab. He was not recognised.

APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

Mr. Bottomley has intimated that he will appeal against the sentence.

MAJOR BLAKE'S FLIGHT.

LANDING ACCIDENT AT MARSEILLES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

Lyons.—Major W. T. Blake has left for Marseilles.

Marseilles, May 28.—Major Blake has arrived and experienced an unfortunate accident. In the course of his landing on the rough surface of the aerodrome, the machine was slightly crashed, and the propeller smashed. The occupants of the machine were not injured, and do not anticipate a prolonged delay.

GENERAL STRIKE IN MACAO.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, May 30.

Martial Law has been proclaimed in Macao in consequence of the Chinese declaring a general strike, anti-foreign in character. Business is suspended. Several Chinese have been killed in an encounter with a small force of the Portuguese which they attacked.

HAGUE AGENDA.

INVITATIONS ISSUED.

TASK OF COMMISSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

The Hague—Invitations to the Conference at The Hague have been issued by the President of the Genoa Conference in agreement with the Dutch Government.

The names of the participating countries and their experts will be published not later than June 20th by the Secretariat General which is under the direction of a Dutch representative.

It is understood that the task of the two Commissions provided for by the Genoa Conference will be to study the differences in matters of private property and credits between the Soviet and other Governments and endeavour to formulate recommendations on the subject for joint submission to the respective Governments concerned.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

ENDORSEMENT OF PARIS AGREEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

Berlin.—It is understood that a note which the Government has forwarded to Paris regarding the reparations settlement due on May 31st endorses the agreement reached in Paris between the Reparations Commission and the Finance Minister (Herr Hermes, comprising efforts to reorganise German domestic finances on condition that the Allies arrange an international loan.

HEATED DISCUSSIONS IN CABINET.

ANOTHER "STORM" IN REICHSTAG

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

Berlin.—The agreement by the Cabinet on the subject of reparations was only reached after heated discussions in which Dr. Wirth at first strenuously opposed, and afterwards accepted, the Paris terms.

The storm in the Cabinet, however, was exceeded by recriminations at a subsequent meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee, in which the Conservatives, notably Herr Hugo Stinnes, denounced the Paris agreement. Herr Stinnes even went so far as to argue that the occupation of the Ruhr was preferable to the acceptance of the Paris terms.

The former Minister, Herr Helfferich, in the course of a speech, in which he described the Paris agreement as "the last link in Germany's chains", was interrupted by Dr. Breitscheid.

Herr Helfferich rushed from his place to commit an assault upon the interrupter, but was restrained by force, and had to content himself by telling Dr. Breitscheid to consider himself "morally boxed on the ear."

DEBATE IN REICHSTAG.

The Reichstag debates the question to-day when Dr. Wirth, whose position has been weakened, is expected to have to face another storm.

WAR OR PEACE?

CLEMENCEAU'S OUTBURST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

Nantes—M. Clemenceau, in the course of a speech here at a banquet in his honour said that the same people who thought that France was incapable of victory in the Great War were now accusing her of wishing to reopen the war.

'We do not desire war!" exclaimed M. Clemenceau. "We desire peace. But we are able to wage war. We will have no dishonourable peace. We shall not abandon our allies; but they must not sacrifice our interests to the interests of others. France is doing her utmost to maintain peace, but there are limits beyond which we will not go!"

FRENCH PRESS OPINIONS.

A STEP TOWARDS SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

Satisfaction expressed in London at the German Cabinet's endorsement of the proposed reparations scheme, as removing any question of the French occupation of the Ruhr and a fresh European crisis, appears to be shared by the French Press.

The "Journal" thinks that the endorsement will mark the opening of a period of better international—particularly Franco-British—relations. It considers that the approaching settlement will fundamentally alter the reparations situation as international finance is now taking the matter in hand.

The "Oeuvre" in the same way, regards the decision as a step towards the settlement and thinks that there is every reason to hope that the agreement will be reached by June 15th. The scheme apparently provides for the covering of all internal German expenditure and the reparations in kind by taxes or internal loans. Other reparation payments will be affected by a foreign loan now being considered by the International Bankers' Committee.

RUSSO-GERMAN MILITARY AGREEMENT.

ENQUIRIES RE. AUTHENTICITY OF SIGNATURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Lloyd George stated that enquiries had been made with regard to the authenticity of the signatures to the Russo-German military agreement, but no confirmation had been obtained. The matter would not be lost sight of.

Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy: "Did not Mr. Lloyd George, on Thursday, say that the agreement was a forgery?"

Mr. Lloyd George replied that he was then referring to a document published by the Press.

NEW REGIME IN EGYPT.

CRIMES AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

GENEROUS SCALE OF COMPENSATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Cairo.—At the request of the British Government, Lord Allenby has made strong representations to the Egyptian Government regarding the inefficiency of the preventive measures in connection with the recent crimes. Sarwat Pasha has replied deploring the crimes and declaring that since the new regime, the Government had given most serious attention to the subject and was prepared to accord the foreigners generous compensation as had been done already.

SAFETY OF BRITISHERS IN CAIRO.

REPRESENTATION TO EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

Answering the questions, in the House of Commons Mr. Harmsworth said that the lives of seven British subjects had been recently attempted in Cairo. No arrests had been made. Lord Allenby had been instructed to make the strongest possible representations to the Egyptian Government and to inform them that the British Government would hold them responsible for indemnifying the foreigners injured or their heirs, if killed. A generous compensation had been demanded.

EGYPTIAN GOVT. AND BRITISH OFFICIALS.

QUESTION IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lamington asked:—"What guarantee have the British civil officials now serving in Egypt for payment of pensions or compensation on retirement under the newly constituted Government of Egypt and referred to the anxiety of the British officials regarding their future status under the new constitution. Lord Crawford replied that Lord Allenby who was in close touch with the officials concerned was at present discussing the matter with the Egyptian authorities and that the British Government would endeavour to secure the enforcement of a scheme at the earliest possible moment.

"EGYPT" DISASTER.

FORMAL PUBLIC INVESTIGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Viscount Curzon and Lieut.-Col. C. L'Estrange Malone Rt. Hon. S. Baldwin said that a formal public investigation into the loss of the "Egypt" would cover all material points affecting the loss of the ship and the loss of life. The points mentioned by Lord Curzon as regards the rafts, lifeboats, boat drill and life-belts had been noted.

Mr. Will Thorne: "Will the Board of Trade enquire into the advisability of carrying the Lascars on these boats?"

Col. Yate: "Will differentiation be made between the Goanese stewards and the Lascar seamen which is very important?"

Mr. Baldwin replied that he thought that the whole facts would be brought out as a result of the investigation.

Flavius by (Blank).
Lord of Burghuey by Evans.
Psychology by Beasley.
Norseman by Wm. Griggs.

The following names should be added to the Starters' list:—

True Knight (Robbins), Silvanus (Piper), White Satin (Gray), Greek Star (Victor Smyth), Jacquot (Blades), Lord Bilberry (Leach), Onsyode (?) (G. Smith), Royal Lancer (R. Jones).

The following names should be omitted from the list of Starters:—

Lembach, South Crofty, Schiehallion, Baton Rouge and Sir Greysteel.

MESOPOTAMIA.

TREATY WITH BRITAIN.

EQUALITY OF STATUS DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Haddad Pasha, the London representative of King Feisul, informed a Reuters' representative in an interview that the only real difficulty in the pending negotiations for a treaty with Britain was that, in one form there was dissatisfaction with the present form of the mandate. All wished to co-operate with the British, but the King and the people wanted the treaty as between equals in which the independence of Irak is clearly recognised.

RUBBER GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

POSTPONES RESTRICTION SCHEMES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Following the appointment of the Dutch Government's representative to discuss the position of the rubber planting industry with the Colonial Office, the Council of the Rubber Growers' Association has passed a resolution referring consideration of the restriction schemes pending the completion of the negotiations with Dutch interests and declaring that no scheme of restriction which has not the cordial co-operation of Dutch interests can be recommended to its members.

HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

GOVT'S SUCCESS AT THE POLLS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

Vienna.—In the Hungarian elections the Government has up to the present secured ninety seats and the opposition thirteen. The Legitimists who hail ex-Emperor Karl's son Otto as King have not obtained a single seat. The opposition parties accuse Government of manipulating the elections by various measures.

CABLE ITEMS

Lady Rawlinson lunched with their Majesties on Monday.

Mr. Thomas Swan late of Messrs. King Bros., Calcutta, left 476,790 in the United Kingdom.

The Duke of York goes to Belgrade, on June 3rd, to be sponsor to the wedding of Princess Mary of Rumania and King Alexander of Yugo-Slavia.

Honkong.—Coxswains and Engineers on steam launches and motor boats who went on strike demanding increased wages, have returned to work, the strike having been settled.

CONVICTIONS AGAINST MR. NEHRU.

RUMOUR OF APPEALS CONTRADICTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 29.

It is understood that there is no truth in the rumour that appeals will be made to the High Court on the recent convictions against Mr. Jewharlal Nehru and others. This rumour seems to have originated as the result of an expression of opinion by a prominent Advocate of Allahabad to the effect that the convictions were illegal. Consequently, some members of the Bar in Allahabad considered the question of bringing in Mr. Jewharlal's case under the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court before the appealable period was over. A leading Non-Co-operator, who is in close touch with Mr. Jewharlal, states that in such a case Mr. Jewharlal will certainly inform the Court that he does not like anyone interfering with his conviction.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMELAN.

MEASURES FOR SPREAD OF HINDI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 30.

The 12th annual session of the Hindi Sahitya Samelan was held here at Bradlaugh Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Jagannath Prasad Chaturgedi, of Calcutta, on the 28th and 29th instant and the Samelan concluded its sittings yesterday. Resolutions were passed expressing satisfaction at the spread of Hindi amongst South African Indians, urging the Indians in Fiji, Trinidad and Mauritius to follow the lead given by African Indians, noting with pleasure the introduction of Hindi in Congress proceedings, urging upon the Congress to publish its report in Hindi, and requesting the leaders of all provinces to teach Hindi in national schools, and thus to help the spread of Hindi as the common language in order to attain real Swaraj.

Lectures were given on Hindi shorthand writing by Mr. Alagu Rai, of Benares, who was presented a silver medal by Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, Barrister of Lahore.

BELLARAY TALUK BOARD.

A LADY'S NOMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 29.

P. Sussela Bai, wife of P. S. Raghunatha Rao High Court Vakil, has been nominated member of the Bellary Taluk Board. (A. P.)

PUNITIVE TAX ON NON-COOPERATORS!

GODAVARI MAGISTRATE'S AMAZING ORDER.

NO APPEAL AGAINST HIS DECISION!

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 30.

"Swarajya" publishes the order of the Additional District Magistrate, Godavari, in regulation collection of the cost of the punitive police which has been imposed on the Sitanagaram group of villages in Rajahmundry taluk in Andhradesa.

"Proceedings of the Additional District Magistrate, Godavari District, dated 28th February 1922.

Read Government Notification No. 40, dated 2nd February, 1922, sanctioning imposition of punitive police on Seetanagaram group of villages in Rajahmundry Taluq. Order following. Orders will regulate collection of cost of punitive police imposed on Seetanagaram and adjacent villages. The total amount which has to be collected is, as far as can be calculated at present, about Rs. 1,200 per mensem. For the present collections will be confined to a three month expenditure. Whether further collections will be made depends on behaviour of villages, but in all probability police will be retained for at least six months seeing that trouble in these villages is largely due to influence of richer inhabitants. Assessment will be made so that the brunt of cost is borne by well-to-do residents. Assessment will for the present take the form of a house-tax. For this purpose houses will be divided into three classes, those worth less than Rs. 50 will be exempt; houses the value of which is more than Rs. 50 and less than Rs. 500 will be second class houses and houses worth more than Rs. 500 will be treated as first class houses. The exact tax to be paid for each class of house will be notified as soon as classification is complete. Collections of three months tax will then proceed immediately. Punchamas and members of the depressed classes generally will be exempt from this punitive tax by reason of the generally loyal attitude of these communities.

Any individual who has continually and consistently dissociated himself from non-co-operation movement and showed his loyalty to British Government should within three days from publication of this order present a claim to the undersigned, which claim will be subject of a summary enquiry and will be either admitted or rejected. There will be no appeal. Valuation and classification of houses for purposes of tax is now being made a proportion of valuations will be checked by the undersigned, but there will be no right of appeal or revision against classification made and approved by the undersigned. All arrears will be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

(Sd.) S. WARDSWORTH,
Additional District Magistrate."

28-2-1922.

COTTON GROWING IN EMPIRE.

NEED TO INCREASE PRODUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON MAY 29.

In the House of Commons Mr. Arthur Samuel affirmed that the estimates showed the supplies of American cotton were likely to fall below the world's demand by the end of the current twelve months and probably the British cotton industry might be seriously interfered with until the 1923 American crop was available. He urged that steps should be taken to increase the current year's production of the British-grown cotton. Mr. Baldwin in the course of his reply emphasised that every effort was being made to develop cotton growing within the empire as expeditiously as possible but said that no relatively large amount was likely to be obtained immediately therefrom.

LOOK-OUT FOR G. C. NOTES BOXES.

ADMIRALTY'S INSTRUCTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

The Admiralty has ordered warships and coastguards to keep a look-out for the boxes which may possibly be afloat containing unissued Indian Government currency notes which were on board the "Egypt."

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S AWARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

It is announced by the Royal Geographical Society that the King has approved the award of the Founders' Medal to Colonel Howard Bury in connection with last year's Mount Everest Expedition. The Council has awarded the Victoria Medal to Mr. J. F. Baddeley for the great work on historical geography of Central Asia, the Bank Grant to Khan Bahadur Sherjang for Surveys on the Indian Frontier and adjacently.

Lord Ronaldshay has been elected President of the Society.

MADRAS E. S. CO. DEBENTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 30.

The Madras Electric Supply Corporation issue of 200,000 sterling seven per cent. debentures at ninety-five has been so attractive that the list was only open for a minute and was subscribed tenfold.

THE SPINNING WHEEL.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

(BY H. H. A.)

MADHA, May 24.

I have been trying to collect some information about the cloth manufacture in this district. On making inquiries in the villages I found that the village women, mostly Mahratta, Musalman, Jangam and Mahar, worked upon the Charka until 1876. The thread that was spun out was bundled together and the bundle was called a *Chivta*. One *Chivta* fetched something from 2 as to 3½ annas each. These thread-spinners brought all the yarn to the nearest market town. There was one man who purchased the yarn for the weavers. Unless this man, who was called the *Mehetra*, arrived, the bazar did not begin. On inquiry I found that there was not a single hamlet where spinning was not the part of the day's work.

The weavers-Salis and Koshtees-generally dwelt in the Taluka towns and wove turbans, cotton sadis, khadi and carpets. There were again the Dhangars, who made woolen blankets. To-day I find that a few of the Salis and Koshtees are still doing the old business by making use of the foreign yarn. I do not want to enter into the details of the introduction of the foreign yarn. An old weaver, who is nearing his end, was most ruefully narrating to me the sad state of the weavers since 1876. "In my boyhood," he said "there were a hundred houses of the weavers here and now there are not even ten houses. They have gone away, Sir, to the cities—to the mills—to find bread." It is sadly true that the weavers who are eking out their living by weaving cotton Sadis and Pasodis in the District are steeped in poverty.

The introduction of the foreign yarn wholly killed the cottage industry of thread-spinning and it could be stated without fear of contradiction that the majority of the people had to go without this supplementary addition to their income. All these years I do not think that they have been able to find means to make up this deficit. Those who lived solely on thread-spinning had either to leave their homesteads and resort to the cities to find some kind of employment or beg round the places.

Though cotton has not been grown in large quantities in the District generally, still the District grew sufficient cotton to clothe its people. The Gazetteer states that each Taluka was self-sufficient as far as the cloth manufactures went.

All the operations from the start to the finish were done in the Taluka by the people. Our Congress workers who are bewildered how to get the cotton slivers and Charkas, should study the history of their Talukas regarding cloth manufacture and I am sure they will get all the necessary information and details.

There are still old men and women alive in the villages who in their young days have seen all the operations of cotton cleaning, making slivers, etc., and they are still able to give the directions, if not to do the operations. The knowledge that a few decades ago the industry was thriving all round us will give much hope and courage to the workers. It is a question of only reviving the cottage industry and not of introducing a new one. The industry is so, to say, in the very blood of the people and a little patience and perseverance will crown us with success.

I shall give below a few extracts from the Gazetteer of the Sholapur District pertaining to this industry:—

Sholapur Division.—At its weekly market Rs. 15,000 worth of cotton goods and blankets woven in and near Sholapur were offered for sale.

Large quantities of cotton sadis, turbans, khadi and carpets were woven and the blankets commanded good prices.

Sholapur had 6425 cotton looms, 4250 weavers 310 dyers and 840 thread-spinners.

Valsang.—(A suburb of Sholapur) had 200 weavers and 100 dyers and Ahirwadi, Ghodeshwar, Hotgi, Madrup, Mardi and Salgar had many looms.

The yearly value of the produce of the cotton hand-looms of the Sub-Division was estimated at Rs. 5,76,000 and of the woollen goods at Rs. 39,000.

Barsi.—Is mentioned to be very posperous City and showed for the five years ending 1871 the average value of cotton trade to be from Rs. 60,00,000 to 70,00,000. Manufactures were confined to the weaving of Khadi and woollen clothes. The chief weaving centres were, Barsi, Pangri, Tadval and Vairag. They had together 376 cotton looms and 118 woollen looms.

Karmala.—The manufactures were confined to the making of cotton and woollen fabrics such as robes (*Sadis*), turbans, Khadis and blankets. The number of cotton looms was 229 and of woollen looms 96.

Madha.—Weaving was the only manufacture of any importance in this survey group. *There were weavers in about 20 villages, the* chief of which were Narkhed, Barloni, Patkul and Bembla. Both cotton cloth and woollen blankets were made.

Pandharpur.—Several villages had a few weavers of Khadi cloth. In the North of the Sub-Division numerous Dhangars or shepherds had large flocks of sheep and wove into blankets, which were sent to the Konkan in considerable quantities.

The above report which I have extracted from the Gazetteer is neither very exhaustive nor very accurate. It has left out the number of thread-spinners for all the Sub-Divisions except Sholapur. On inquiry, I find that in every Sub-Division in almost all the cotages of the hamlets the women folk plied the Charka.

In some of the villages, there are still people living who will bear testimony to this fact. It is not only the thread-spinning that has died out, but the art of making different colours too has become extinct.

If in a hamlet a woman is able to spin yarn worth 2 annas daily, she would surely be able to keep the wolf from the door. Reviving the cottage industry and determining to wear nothing but Khaddar will mean an insurance against the chronic famine conditions of India.

POONA NOTES.

EXCISE COMMITTEE AT WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 26.

About fifteen more witnesses were examined by the Excise Committee during the last three days of its sittings. Mr. S. G. Lavate in the course of his statement said that he had much experience of prohibition work and he could therefore, assuredly, say that none differed on the point of complete prohibition of liquor. The villages were comparatively free from this vice; the cities required first to be attended to in the matter of prohibition. The desirability and possibility of prohibition, in his opinion, were above question. Illegal distillation of liquor was an obvious impossibility in the districts of Poona, Satara, Ahmadnagar and Sholapur. The latter do not produce the requisite raw material. Women and non-drunkards should have a vote in this matter. Picketing shall have to be kept on so long as prohibition has not been introduced by the Government. No direct relation existed between primary education and prohibition. Municipalities would help to make up the consequent loss in the excise revenue. In conclusion, he said he favoured the principle of local option.

AN M. L. C.'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. V. R. Gupte, M. L. C. pleading for complete prohibition, said that moderate drinking was no less ruinous; for it led to excessive drinking. It was not true to say that stopping of liquor would lead to an increase in the sale of intoxicating drugs. Private attempts in the cause of prohibition would not succeed, for the liquor-sellers, backed up by Government use all possible means to bring about failure. Local option, Mr. Gupte thought, would even be found wanting, to effect a complete prohibition. He concluded, saying that he would prefer prohibition to primary education if the two were to be offered as alternatives. Mr. Thakar, who strongly advocated complete prohibition by law. Local option, he thought, would be ineffective. Mr. Limaye representing the Deccan Sabha, favoured complete prohibition which was to be brought about within a period of ten years, at the most.

Barrister Ghatwalla, during the course of his evidence said that drunkards had given up drinking in the days of picketing. Their financial state was then considerably improved. The problem was easy of solution of local option were to be restorted to. Mr. Patwardhan of Ahmadnagar thought that picketing was advisable it only responsible persons would volunteer themselves for that work. Private attempts would not succeed unless the law of prohibition is passed. Prohibition, in his opinion, was certainly a problem more important than primary education.

MAHARASHTRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

In the general meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee held on the 21st instant, a resolution, to appoint a committee to revise the Congress-programme was carried 48 voting for and 34 against. This committee will consist of:—(1) Mr. N. C. Kelkar (president) Messrs. V. J. Patel, Bhopatkar, Jamnadas Mehta, Joshi, Phansalkar, Samant, Soman and Datar. Previous to the nomination of some of these members names of other members were suggested for serving on the committee. All of them however refused to serve on the committee. Among them were Messrs. C. V. Vaidya, Deo, Kanitkar, Dastane, Ashtaputre, Gokhale, Marathe, Rajwade and Karade. It is understood that a requisition signed by twenty-seven members has been sent to the President of the M. P. C. C., requesting him to call a special meeting at Nasik to decide the same question of appointing a Committee. The requisitionists strongly contend that their party was put on a wrong scent by the publication of a letter from Mr. D. V. Gokhale and by the public support, Mr. Bhopatkar gave to that letter, which recommended a postponement of the consideration of the Pen-Conference resolution proposed to be moved before the meeting of the 21st.

VASANT-VYAKHYAN-MALA.

Under the auspices of the above series, a speech was made by Mr. Raghavendrarao, on Wednesday last, on "the forcible conversion of the Hindoos in Malabar."

Mr. Shreeniwas-rao Kowjalgo of Bijapur, who spoke next, said that Moplas also had suffered much in Malabar and it was wiser to consider the Malabar atrocities from both points of view. He made it clear that he did not at all mean to support the Moplah atrocities. The Hindoo-Muslim Unity was an eye-sore to some, and this should never be lost sight of while considering the Malabar disorder. Reconversion of the converted Hindoos was certainly a necessity and he hoped that thoughtful Mohamedans would help this cause. He concluded by asking the audience to listen to both sides before any blame attributing to either. The President, Dr. Munje, said that he viewed the whole question in the religious aspect only. He concluded with an appeal to all to help the Malabar sufferers.

ALLAHABAD MOTOR DACOITY CASE.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE.

APPROVER EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May, 30.

Some interesting evidence was given to-day in Allahabad motor dacoity case, when the owner of the car used for robbery and the approver were examined at great length. Rajaram Agarwalla, a native of Patiala, but now residing in Howrah, said he was the owner of the car. He identified the accused Manmathnath Das, motor mistry. He was a motor mechanic formerely in his employment. He knew Sheoharak, the accused, under the name of Bharose, who was also employed by him as driver. The witness had bought the car in Calcutta last January for Rs. 3,300.

Court Inspector:—How did the car come to Allahabad?

The witness in reply said Bharose told him the brother of the Raja of Pathargutia wished to hire a car to go to Benares and Gya for marriage. Durga Prasad, the absconding accused, was represented to be the *jamadar* of the Raja's brother. Eventually negotiations were completed and he received Rs. 450 as hire. Attempts on the part of the witness to see the real hirer were frustrated by the accused, who eventually took away the car on the 26th April. He heard nothing more about the car till the 3rd or 4th of May after the dacoity, when the witness came up to Allahabad and recognised his car.

Kashiprasad Singh, the approver, examined by the Court Inspector, said he was a resident of Sultanpur District. He lived in Calcutta for the last one year and a half, and got a licence as motor driver. The witness identified the accused. The witness knew Besasilal who was a gambler and panned dacoities. He also knew Durga Prasad the absconding accused. Beharilal, about eight or ten months ago, asked him to get the motor car on hire for seven days. He showed him a postcard from Allahabad, in which it was stated that he should come by the 28th and all would be right. Beharilal often enquired whether he could secure the car. Witness then came across Sheoharak and arranged for the car and took him to Beharilal. Both had a talk and the hire fixed was Rs. 800, Benares being mentioned as the probable destination. It was also settled with Beharilal and Durga Prasad that when robbery was committed a person had seated themselves, the car was to be driven off quickly. The witness objected to do so unless he got a share of the loot. Durga Prasad and Beharilal promised him a share which would be one-seventh of the amount robbed. On the 27th April, the car was brought to the lane in Upper Chitpore Road, opposite to the house No. 377. Durga Prasad, Sheoharak and Dass were in the car. The story of the Raja's brother described by the previous witness was false. It was meant for deceiving the owner. Beharilal brought Budhai the accused to him, gave him some money and asked him to proceed to up-country by train. He was assured when money was looted, he would get his share. The witness and Budhai entrained from Howrah for Mirzapur where they arrived on the 27th and after staying there they came on to Allahabad on the 28th April.

The Court rose for the day.

MADRAS SANITATION REPORT

INFANT MORTALITY LESSENING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May, 30.

The report of sanitation for the year 1920 shows that Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act of 1899 was in force in 830 unions and 2363 villages, but some districts are far in advance of others. In this respect infant mortality showed general improvement over 1919, death rate per thousand births being 1613 against 1929 for rural areas and 2282 against 2462 for municipalities. The mortality among Mahmerans continued higher than in other communities. Only in Madras City there was a serious attempt organised to deal with infant mortality. Child welfare measures undertaken by the corporation yielded encouraging results.

The Sanitary Engineer in his annual report to the Government of Madras says that the local bodies are in majority of cases not able to carry out satisfactorily recommendation of sanitary engin-er and inspecting officers under him, so far as setting right of distribution system and overhauling repairing and working of filter beds are concerned. This is chiefly because municipal employees do not at present in the majority of cases possess expert knowledge required to carry our suggestions. An assistant Engineer cannot spare leisure required to stop in a place for a fairly lengthy period and see to the actual carrying out of proposals in order to partly remedy the evil and partly to give effect to the recommendations of the Finance Committee. Creation of two posts (1) filter outdoor assistant and (2) water-supply distribution supervisor are suggested.

BURMA REFORMS.

WHITE COMMITTEES' REPORT.

LEGISTATIVE COUNCIL-ELECTED 78, NOMINATED 23.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May. 30.

The Government of India's despatches and draft rules as approved by the Joint Committee and the correspondence presented to Parliament including the recommendations of the Burma Government are published to-day. The Report covers twentyfour pages. The Report is generally unanimous but contains three minutes of dissent by Maung Po Bye, Maung Myint and Mr. P. P. Ginwala.

The Report consists of eight chapters. The first lays down the terms of reference and the second reviews the history of the question of reforms in Burma. It points out that the tentative scheme of the Lt. Governor and the Government of India's scheme were unacceptable to the Secretary of State who finally decided on the application to Burma of the Government of India Act and decided to appoint for inquiry a special Committee.

BOYCOTT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee examined 101 witnesses in all. The Committee next refers with regret to its boycott by the General Council of the Burmese Association and the Indian Associations who adopted threats and intimidation to prevent some witnesses from appearing before the Committee. The Committee believes that when the result of their labours are made public wiser counsels will prevail and that the purely negative attitude will give way to cooperation in the endeavour to give the new constitution an auspicious inauguration. In this connection the Committee refers to the political situation in Burma. When the joint Committee's report was written the movements of political opinion in Burma were only visible as an uncertain phenomena on a distant horizon but owing to the rapid movement of event's in India the political awakening of Burma is not only a fact of profound significance but it has come about with astonishing rapidity. Its influence is nowhere clearly shown than in the successive modifications which the constitutional proposals of the Local Government have undergone since 1916 when Sir Harcourt Butler set up a Committee to enquire into the reforms of the Legislative Council. The report next quotes paragraphs from the resolution of the Local Government dated 17th December 1918 and second June 1919 wherin the Local Government emphasised that Burma undoubtedly offered a promising field for self government. The passage of time as the Report observes only increased the relevance and force of this argument for the promise Burma gave for representative institutions.

Chapter third deal with question of franchise. After full consideration the Committee unanimously feel that land revenue should not be the basis of franchise in Burma, because of the enormous difficulties involved. The system of assessment in Burma is widely different from that prevailing in India and any attempt to prepare an electoral roll on a minimum land revenue basis would be comparatively not permanent because transfers of land in Burma are very frequent. The general rural franchise recommended by the Committee is (1) for Upper Burma payment of that *Hameda* which will yield an electorate practically based on household suffrage (2) for lower Burma payment of married rate of capitation tax as the principal qualification. The capitation tax is virtually a poll tax levied on the individual at the general rate of Rs. 5 for a married man and Re2/8 for an unmarried man. For eight towns in which urban franchise will be exercised the adoption of existing Municipal qualification is recommended as the basis of an electoral roll with little extension in favour of others.

RURAL ELECTORATES.

The report touching female suffrage says that there should be no disqualification on the ground of sex, because the payment of the *Hameda* is entitled to vote. The Committee suggests no test of literacy. Pluming the plural member constituencies is not permitted by the Committee. The draft electoral roll for the Legislative Council is recommended to be the same as drawn up by the Local Government for the Rural Self-Government Act. The Committee estimates the rural electorate at about fifteen lakhs but cannot give an approximate estimate of the urban electorate. The minium age of candidates for election should be 25 years, but further deals with constituencies and constitution of the Council. The Committee says how much in theory it was unanimous that communal electorates are undesirable. They had to give way to fact and in the face of evidence have recommended certain special measures for minority representation. Proportional representation is considered impossible at present but it is opened that in any further constitutional development proportional representation will probably offer most satisfactory manner of securing representation for European and Anglo-Indian communities and reservation of special seats in certain plural members constituencies for Indian and Karem communities. Touching the question of constituencies the Committee recommends that nineteen districts be represented by two members each. In five out of them Ahmherst, Bassein, Maubin, Myaungmya and Thaton the second seat will be reserved for Karen community. The following remaining twelve districts will be represented by one member each. Continuing the Committee states we consider that the relative interests of Upper and Lower Burma and sufficiently corresponds to the population ratio of the affected districts. We propose to confine urban representation of the following 8 towns which have more than 20,000 inhabitants.

Rangoon (of which 4 are reserved for Burman candidates, 3 for Indian candidates and 1 seat is left open) 8, Mandalay (2 reserved for Burmans and 1 for an Indian) 3, Moulmein, (1 Burman and 1 Indian) 2, Bassein (1 Burman and 1 Indian) 2, Akyab (1 Burman and 1 Indian) 2, Henzada 1, Prome 1, Tenas.

The nominated members of the Legislative Council will consist of 12 officials the number chosen by the local Government which seems to us to be an irreducible minimum, 8 non-officials among whom will be found representatives of the backward tracts and 1 representative for Indian commerce in the first instance, 2 members of the Executive Council, and the President making the total number of members for the Legislative Council 101, not including 2 experts provided for in the Government of India Act. The composition of the Legislative Council will then be elected. Urban Members 20, Rural Members 50, Burma Chamber of Commerce 1, Chinese Chamber of Commerce 1, Rangoon University 1, Rangoon Trades Association European 1, Anglo-Indian 1, total 78, Nominated Officials 12, Non-officials 8, Executive Council 2, President 1, total 101.

MADRAS CONTRIBUTION TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

S. I. L. FEDERATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 30.

Under the auspices of the City Branch of the South Indian Liberal Federation, a public meeting was held last evening with Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chetty, M.L.C., in the chair to protest against the unfair treatment meted out to Madras Presidency in the matter of provincial contribution to the Indian Government's Exchequer. The President in the course of an eloquent said that the contribution was indefensible for the reason that while it was said that the proper share that Madras should bear was only 17 per cent it would be a wrong policy to make her pay 35½ per cent. While the deficit of the Central Government was 982 lakhs to be shared by nine provinces, Madras was called upon to pay 35½ per cent of the total deficit and this was assuredly an extortion and not a levy.

The meeting then passed a resolution protesting against the continuance of unjust, iniquitious and intolerable burden imposed on the Madras Presidency of contributing 348 lakhs to the Imperial Revenue being 35½ per cent of total deficit and requesting the Joint Preliminary Committee to cancel the said imposition and in any event to reduce it to an amount not exceeding its proper and legitimate share and authorising the Secretaries to Communicate the above resolution to the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the Secretary of State for India.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LUDHIANA POLICE.

A CONTRADICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 30.

The following communique is issued:—The "Akali" of the 13th May published an article making certain allegations against the conduct of Ludhiana police, at a village called Attlowal. Inquiries have been made, and it has been ascertained that the allegations are entirely fabricated, and that no incident of the sort, described in the article, took place.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 30.

The annual general meeting of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of the United Provinces was held last evening, with Mr. Justice Walsh in the chair. The President during the course of his address thought that amalgamation of various Associations seemed impracticable at present, though there was great need for co-operation in work.

THE MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 30.

Rainfall has increased in Assam and also in the interior of the Peninsula, although no rain has fallen on the west coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Mysore, Madras and the Deccan, locally in Upper Burma, North Bengal, Bombay, Deccan and South Hyderabad. A few falls also have occurred in south-east Madras. Chief amounts are:—Mergui one inch, Toungoo three-quarters, Kyaukpiu one, Bhamo, Myitkyina and Dibrugarh a half, Gauhati three quarters, Silchar three, Dhubri, and Jalpaiguri one and a half, Sholapur one, Ahmadnagar, Raichur, Chitaldrag and Mysore a half, Trichinopoly three quarters, Bellary a half.

Forecast:—Extension into Malabar and Bihar.

COCHIN HARBOUR SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 30.

The Conference to consider the question of financing the Cochin harbour scheme and discussing details thereof and progress of work will be held at Ootacamund about the middle of June. The Demans of Cochin and Travancore are expected to be present

AN OPEN LETTER.

TO LORD READING.

Sir,—After your historic despatch regarding the Turkish Treaty, your Government seems to be resting at Simla! For, Sir, you have seen, how your able colleague and senior in office, Mr. Montagu has laid down his high office, just for the publication of that despatch! How Lord Curzon has styled your Government as a subordinate branch of the Imperial Government! How that imperious and imperial Minister has tried to whittle down your demands in respect of Turkey! And how worst of all Mr. Chamberlain is reviving

THE BUGBEAR OF CHRISTIAN MASSACRES!

Turkey! And yet, your Government is studiously silent! Times without number Christian Divines, Christian Missionaries, European Politicians, English Ministers and Anglo-Indian Journalists have raised the bogey of Armenian and Greek massacres by the Turks with a view to drive the Turks bag and baggage from Europe! And here in recent weeks, the same game is revived to deprive Turkey of her legitimate possessions! It is therefore necessary for your Government to examine these charges which are levelled against Turkey, and if satisfied as to their malafides, to approach the Imperial Government and to press for an equitable and equitable settlement with Turkey without undue delay.

ALLEGED ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

In England, you, Sir, might have read many sensational stories on the subject. But you may be aware, what Lord Curzon said about these Armenians in 1920-21:—"*The Armenians are no lambs*"! said his Lordship. And you may be knowing, what General Townsend thought of and spoke about them:—"The Armenians have been intriguing with Russians and British against the Turks their Rulers"! And if these traitors were punished, they were boomed as massacre! You, Sir, might have seen that sensational Armenian Film manufactured in America for anti-Turkish propaganda, when an Armenian Beauty was specially engaged by the Producers in 1920 just to win over American sympathy for a separate Armenian Home in Asia Minor under American wings! But that plan proved abortive!

NOW THE GREEK ATROCITIES!

When the Armenian Machinations failed, a new device was ready! And now Mr. Chamberlain talks of Greek massacres by the Turks! You, Sir, may be perfectly aware—nay, you might have actually read the Report of the International Commission, which has been suppressed by your Chief, Mr. Lloyd George, which condemns the barbarities inflicted on helpless Turkish women and children by the merciless Greek soldiery! And to-day Mr. Chamberlain has the effrontery to hush up these black acts of the Greeks, and accuse Turks of committing inhumanities!

JEWS UNDER TURKEY.

Now, Sir, you can judge and say, how the Jews were handled in Russia and how in Turkey. Have not the Jews retained and preserved their Religion, their synagogues, their dress, babits, customs, trade, position and status in Turkey? Have they been ruthlessly massacred? Have they not lived in comparative peace and friendship in Palestine, Smyrna, Syria, Mesopotamia etc. with the Turks and Arabs? Have not your Chief Rabbi and the late Pope spoken well of the Turks? Has not Turkey given shelter to oppressed Jews? Can Greece show a similar record? Then why is poor Turkey truncated and brutalised in this cruel fashion?

APPOINT INDEPENDENT COMMISSION

It is hoped, that the apparent calm in the plains is not misunderstood on Hill-tops! The Moslem feeling is already over-strained. Their patience is overtaxed. And if the Imperial Govt. is still led by pro-Greek-partiality and anti-Turkish prejudice, and if your Government is watching the game placidly from snow cliffs, and if satisfactory solution is not arrived at in good time, it will be most difficult for my Moslem countrymen to sit quiet. It is therefore your clear duty to your King, your country and to humanity to insist on the Imperial Government the necessity of appointing an Independent Commission to inquire into Greek and Turkish outrages, and to have on that commission representative of the Central Khilafat Committee. I only hope, that true to your name, you will read the signs of the times better and act quicker. May Heaven help you, Lord Reading!

—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

A Bangalore correspondent writes:—For the first time in the history of the Institute, an Indian, Mr. P. Ramaswami Iyer, has been placed in charge of the laboratories of the general and organic department, during the absence of Drs. Watson and Sudborough on vacation leave. When Dr. Fowler went over to England on leave for six months, Dr. Marsden was requested to be in charge of the laboratories, although he was in no way connected with the Institute, but only a friend and classmate of Dr. Fowler.

The angle of vision having changed, thanks to the recent Committee of Enquiry, an Indian has now been requested to be in charge of the laboratories.

A Trivandrum message says Divisional First Class Magistrate has delivered judgment in the Students' Strike Case, acquitting one accused but convicting six and sentencing them to fine of Rs. 100 each, in default to undergo one and a half months' rigorous imprisonment.

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FORWARD—NOT BACKWARD.

NEW DEWAN'S ASSURANCES TO MYSORE PUBLIC.

At a public meeting held at the Albert Hall, Lal Bagh, Bangalore, on the 24th instant, the Mysore Prajamitra Mandali, the Vokkaligara Sangha, the Lingayat Education Fund Association, the Central Mahomedan Association, the Indian Christian Association, the Kurubar Sangha, the Balija Sangha and the Adidravida Abhivriddhi Sangam, presented addresses of congratulation to Mr. A. R. Banerji on his appointment as Dewan of Mysore. Rajasabha Bhushan Diwan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E., presided over the meeting and presented the several deputations. Mr. Banerji made a lengthy reply, from which we cull the following extracts:—

The Mysore administration has always maintained a high level of efficiency and has never lacked in lofty ideals. It has inaugurated bold measures for the moral and material progress of its people. I have had the good fortune of being associated with His Highness' Government for the past 6 years and therefore can claim some knowledge of the aims and aspirations of His Highness and the guiding principles of his benevolent and enlightened rule. (Cheers). His Highness is the permanent factor that counts above all things in the State and it is my determination to preserve that community in His Highness policy which has given to Mysore the name of a Model State (Hear, hear and Cheers). I should, of course, have the courage and the conviction to suggest and advise readjustments wherever necessary, according to altered conditions and circumstances, but in all my endeavours to improve the efficiency of administration and to develop it more and more on the lines of His Highness' past progressive policy, my chief aim will be to interpret to his subjects His Highness' aims and ambition as truly and effectively as possible and to translate them into actions. (Cheers).

As regards matters which are of common and everyday interest to the administration, I can only indicate in general terms the aims I have set forth before me, for my personal endeavours. I shall do everything that lies in my power to enlighten public opinion and encourage freedom of discussion. It is necessary to get into the closest touch with and improve the district administration on which depends the welfare of the bulk of the rural population. (Cheers). I hope to instil a quicker sense of official responsibility (hear, hear and cheers), hasten the despatch of public business (cheers) and maintain and enhance the purity and impartiality of the public services. (Cheers). I shall spare no pains to further the cause and extend the principle of every progressive measure that has been graciously initiated by His Highness during the regime of his previous illustrations Dewans for the good of his people and the general prosperity of the State—after solving as best as possible our financial problems which threaten at present to mar our future progress. You will, I hope, not feel disappointed that in this pronouncement I have not indicated anything very striking or original or laid special emphasis on any particular scheme or measure. I can assure you that at the present time, though no novel or heroic measures are called for to promote this or that particular idea, the different interests you represent, will be safe in the hands of Government.

NEED FOR UNITY.

I am glad to find from your Addresses that you fully realize the present difficulties of the administration. I have no doubt that on your part and on the part of those whom you represent, you will work in closest co-operation with Government and, while not minimizing the special work needed for the improvement of special groups or communities to which you belong or for removing their present disabilities, you will attach due importance to the need, specially in these difficult times that are ahead of us, for solidarity, union and toleration. You, no doubt, fully realize now, more than ever, that in your efforts to improve the moral and material condition of your particular groups you need not fall out of sympathy with your neighbours "simply because in sundry points you stand alone," but have to keep up to the ideal of one united national consciousness—the greatest political factor of the times—with which all may wark together for the good of the State as a whole, following Macaulay's famous lines:

"Then none was for a party,
All were for the State."
(Hear, hear and Cheers).

I have great faith in the value of your organizations which mobilize the energies of the communities and focus them for the solution of their special problems. In all your aspirations and activities, I shall continue to take the greatest interest. I hope that your efforts for the improvement of the masses in which also, His Highness' Government is vastly interested will be crowned with the success which your enthusiasm so richly deserves.

In the Address of the Prajamitra Mandali, special reference has been made to the present financial situation. I am glad that the members of this body are taking keen interest in the many problems that await solution and I sincerely thank them for the promise of co-operation.

I am aware that the Vokkaligara Sangha, the Lingayet Education Fund Association, the Balija Sangha as well as the Indian Christian Association and the Adidravida Abhivriddhi Sangham, take such active interest in the educational problems of their compatriots and co-religionists. I hope their efforts will soon result in their respective communities coming forward to take their proper places in the moral and economic progress of the State. As I have already stated, it will be my endeavour not to allow any retrograde measure to be taken. We must go forward and not stand still; and our financial difficulties, which we must boldly face, cannot, at all times be put forward as an excuse for remaining stationary or going backwards. (Cheers).

In conclusion, I again thank you all most sincerely for your very kind congratulations and good wishes and the Prajamitra Mandali and the Indian Christian Association for the beautiful casket in which they have enclosed their Addresses. On behalf of Mrs. Banerji, I acknowledge with thanks the kind references the Prajamitra Mandali and the Indian Christian Association have made to her in their Addresses. By the trust that is reposed in me by His Highness the Maharaja and with the encouragement and inspiration I have received to-day from you, I look to the future with courage and hope; and if I succeed during the term of my office in justifying to an appreciable extent, your confidence and expectations that have to-day found such eloquent expression, then indeed, I shall have reaped my fullest reward.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI.

TO MAKE STATEMENT PERSONALLY IN HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, May 29.

It is understood that Moulana Hasarat Mohani is going to make his statement personally when his reference to the Bombay High Court for the charge of waging war comes on for hearing after the summer vacation, and that he has written to the Registrar through the Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, for making necessary arrangements.

MR. PILLAI AND 6 N.-C.-O'S SENTENCED.

SEQUEL TO PROPAGANDA TO OBSERVE HARTAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 28.

The Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee wires that Mr. A. K. Pillai, Travancore District Congress Secretary, and six others who were arrested for carrying on propaganda to observe hartal at Quilon on the date of the arrival of the Prince of Wales in India were sentenced to one years' simple imprisonment on refusing to furnish security.

Mr. Pillai was a student at Oxford when Non-Cooperation movement began in India he gave up his studies and joined the movement.

BURMESE BOYCOTT OF REFORMS.

POLICE BAN MEETING HELD TO DISCUSS SUBJECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 29.

At Saturday's meeting of the General Council of Burmese Association, two prominent members left the meeting after attacks made upon them for opposing the boycott. On the resumption of the meeting later in the day, the police issued notices under Section 144 on 23 leading persons and the meeting adjourned. The Standing Committee of G. C. B. A. had suggested the advisability of postponing the discussion of the boycott proposal until the details of the Reform Scheme were published and discussion on this issue was proceeding, when the notices were served. Afterwards the meeting received a letter from the President, on whom the notice was served, telling them to continue if they wished and a new Chairman was elected. But the police stated that the meeting was unlawful and the gathering dispersed.

NOMINATION OF WOMAN COUNCILLOR.

SALEM MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 28.

A Salem message says that the Municipal Council passed a resolution recommending the nomination of a woman councillor in place of the vacant seat in the Council.

PANIC-MONGERING AMONG SABHAWALLAS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR (SIND), May 30.

Khilafatists organised separate prayers for the Id because an Amansabhai was to conduct prayers at the Idgah. The Imam being in panic along with other Amansabhais, including an M.L.A., despatched hysterical telegrams to the Collector and Superintendent of Police alleging that a disturbance of the peace would ensue on the day. A heavy posse of armed police headed by the City Inspector guarded the Idgah. The ceremony passed off quietly and enthusiastically. True love was evinced by the congregation led by Khilafatists. Iced water was supplied to the assemblage by Hindu brothren, who are to be thanked therefore.

Six accused in the Rangoon Rice theft case again refused bail and the case is posted for hearing on 8th June.

ON "LAW AND ORDER."

AN OPEN LETTER TO SIR CHIMANLAL SETALWAD.

Dear Sir Chimanlal,

With no other recommendation, but as a humble admirer of your legal abilities, which eventually raised you to the bench of the Bombay High Court, I as a Gujarati, speaking the same mother tongue and worshipping the same God as you do, take this opportunity of addressing you, on a problem which bristles with many issues, grave questions of rights of the Government as opposed to the rights of the people at large.

You had recently been to Ahmedabad, so says the faithful correspondent of the Associated Press, and that on the occasion of a marriage of one of your relatives. Naturally, you must be in a hilarious mood; also the fumes of that "Storm in a Tea-Cup"—that much tom-tommed Liberal Conference held in a place, just beside the hall, where they make scientific experiments—must have entered your brain. So, dawn you go to an Aman Sabha and get a Rao Bahadur to preside at your lecture—that is what the correspondent informs us. Being hot days and as the steam in your brain must somehow get out, you deliver a lecture; but the correspondent feeling dull and sleepy finishes you up in a few lines. But, when once there is an "Awakening of Chimanlal," it takes time to go to sleep again. If in the hoary days of Dadabhai and Pherozeshah, they wanted Chimanlal to do some urgent work, they had some difficulty in getting him roused, otherwise he got busy coining money in prosecuting, defending, maintaining and shifting "Law and Order," with the skill of an efficient manipulater. But, sir, that Chimanlal and you are different. He delighted in taking the side of the people, the mob, the crowd, as your party now chooses to call the same. He had a holy horror of the Seditious Meetings Act, and other weapons forged for the curtailment of liberty of speech of association and of Press. He protested against them, at least on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association. He was a mere "mister." You are a belted, full-fledged knight—and from that time forward your career is benighted. You became a champion of the very Bureaucrats, whom you fought in your younger days; no, not only that, you yourself became a bureaucrat. Why should you care for the people? You enjoy a princely salary and patronage of Governors, special saloons and gilded Chaprasies—the fee paid to you by the Government to fight their briefs against the people. The officials have tightened the strings round the necks of the poor people, financially and otherwise. But, as they pay you the fee, (of course out of people's money), and have made you one of them, you must needs harp on the strings being silken, without much bothering yourself what are their effects on the people, whom you and your party now call the mob, the crowd, the extremists, the N. C. O's, the revolutionaries, the party of anarchy, etc., etc, So, you harp on the blessings of reforms and the great majorities in the Councils. Why should you bother, if the majorities are impotent to remove standing grievances of the people? But, are they not majorities? What do you care, if these are factions and sections, notables and titled gentries, raising their hands on whichever side, you or Lawrence or Sir Ibrahim votes? These packed councils won't help people in live issues. I would give you one or two examples.

1. You know, sir, that you have applied "sedition" section to Kathiawar states—did you get sanction to it in the Legislative Council? Then, what is the good of the "New Era"—to tighten the grip on the people?

2. You know that Horniman is unjustly deported without any guilt being shown or proved against him. You know that the Defence of India Act is long since dead. So, an order issued under the Act is illegal and *ultra-vires* at the present time. Hence, an ex-judge of the Bombay High Court like you, must no longer partake in an affair, which is certainly unfair and illegal at the the present time. If you continue to do that your lip service to "Law and Order" won't deceive the public.

Fifteen years back, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjea said:—

"The policy of repression is in the ascendant in the Councils of the Empire. Deportations without trial, restrictions of the rights of public meetings, curtailment of the civic rights of students, prosecution of newspapers, are the most notable incidents of the day. What should we do? Face the situation with determined courage and *play the part of men.*" ...

I say to you and to your fellow Liberals (they don't deserve the name "Liberals," having forsaken the people in the hour of trial):—

"Why did you leave the people on a simple issue like honoring the Prince and became instruments and allies of the Bureaucracy in their mad career of repression?

"Do you remember the ringing words of Sir Hormusji Wadia about "Law and Order" and still not fight against repression? On the contrary you passed a resolution for "Law and Order"—which in simple language means repression, as desired by the Bureaucracy.

"You passed no resolution, condemning the incarceration of about 25,000 Indian youths, who marched on to gaol" merely for the fun of the thing," not for their guilt but as a manly protest against the prostitution of "Law and Order," by the Bureaucracy forging new fetters and assuming new weapons to crush a peaceful movement out of existence."

You Sir, reminded the people of the lesson of Russia. Do you mean to say, that Government, won't try to see "Russia's Lesson" and withhold betimes from prosecuting methods of Czardom in India?

You talk of Malegaon, Bombay, Chauri Chaura and above all Malabar.

It is perfectly as a Bureaucrat, that you repeat the same formula parrot-like. Have you ever thought that there can be no smoke without fire?

Bombay riots had their origin in the arrival of the Prince of Wales. Would they have dared to bring the Prince out for a tour in spite of the popular feeling to the contrary in any other land but India? And, when people were starving in thousands, all parts of the land being famine-stricken, you arranged to spend crores of rupees out of people's money, in fireworks and *tamashas*, in balls and nautch parties. If in the circumstances, human nature being what it is, some of the rowdies indulged in wanton and cruel mischief—they had to pay dearly with their lives and hundreds more are rotting in jail, some of them only on auspicion of their guilt. But, why should the rowdies' mischief be fastened on to non-cooperation?

The tale of suppression of Malabar riots is not still unfolded in its proper lights, otherwise people would have been shocked by the horrible deeds perpetrated by the British and Indian "Black and Tans" in Malabar and Moplah train tragedy is only a single case in point. But, who is going to hear the poor, unfriended, melancholy Moplah—whose whole race is branded as "criminals" and whose womenfolk and children had to suffer horrible privations and persecution at the hands of men in power and influence? But, why should you, Sir Chimanlal, mind them—they being only people or mob?

Do you know, how many hundreds, nay thousands of your countrymen have been shot dead or wounded as a result of wanton, unprovoked firing? Punjab horrors have not entirely ceased in India.

In the circumstances, I beg you to panse and consider, whether it was not the result of the peaceful non-cooperation, headed by Mahatma Gandhi, one of the saintliest men of earth, that you see in India, only one instance of Malegaon and one only of Chauri Chaura, and thinking over calmly and dispassionately over the events of the past nine months, away in Gujarat, away in the seclusion of Saharmati sands, far from Bureaucratic haunts and places of power and patronage, near the Ashram sanctified by Mahatmaji, calmly think and decide after mature deliberation, wheher your brilliant abilities should not be wholeheartedly devoted for the country's cause, instead of allowing them to be rusted by your being merely a spoke in the wheels of Official machinery.

I remain,
Sir,
Your sincere admirer,
VITHALDAS KANJI BHUTA.

ID CELEBRATIONS AT KHANDWA.

MOSLEMS IN KHADI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDWA, May 30.

Khandwa people, (with a few solitary exceptions), deserve thanks for wearing Khadi on the Ramzan Id day. It is expected that the next Iduzuha will be observed in full Khadi.

COLLECTIONS FOR ANGORA.

The sum collected for Angora is Rs. 3,603-15-8. Out of this sum, a sum of Rs. 3,185-15-2 representing the value of three seers of ornaments has been sent to Nagpur. The balance of Rs. 352-4, after deducting the expenditure of Rs. 65-12-6, remains.

The Id collections or going on, and will be sent alongwith the balance.

ID-UL-FITR IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Id-ul-fitr, or the breaking of the Ramzan fast, was observed in Calcutta as usual. Gaily-dressed Mahomedans in large numbers assembled on the Maidan and also in the mosques where prayers were offered. After prayers, the Mahomedans embraced one other, exchanged presents.

Workers and Volunteers of the Khilafat and Congress Committees tried to induce the Mahomedans to use to-day Khaddar but most of the people were seen going about in foreign clothes.

Hindus joined hands with Moslems after prayers and festivities.

LOYALTY TO CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

PIMPALGAONRAJ CIRCLE CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KHAMGAON, May 29.

The Vice-President, Taluk Congress Committee, Khamgaon wires:—The Pimpalgaonraja Circle, Conference, Buldana District, was held under the auspices of the Khamgaon Taluk Congress Committee on the 27th instant. Maulana Ahamed Khan was Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mr. Abbasalli Khamgaon presided. The Conference passed resolutions congratulating the Congress leaders and Volunteers now in jail, expressing loyalty to the Congress programme and condemning the Tata Company in connection with the Mulshi Project.

RANGOON NEWS.

A PROCLAMATION WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 30.

Coincident with the publication of the Burma Reforms details and official correspondence, the proclamation of Rangoon Town under the Seditious Meetings Act is being withdrawn.

The Ramzan Idd was celebrated by Moslems on Monday.

It is reported that Gujerati rice merchants and jewellers have agreed to subscribe Rs. 1,000 monthly to enable the Gujarati Anglo-vernacular School to be carried on as a national school without Government aid.

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and other world renowned specialities of KALLE & Co., Germany, are available. Write for literature on these and other various Chemical-Medicinal preparations of E. TOSSE & Co., Germany and ANEDEMIN CHEMICAL Co., America, Anedemin Tablets (a medicinal Trocar for Dropsies) to their:—

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¶ 7 large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

* * * *

¶ 272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma after a Severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in the July 1912.

* *

¶ 210 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' safe that had been burgled.

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FOUNDED BY
LATE MR. KESHAORAO BHONSALE'
will present at
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE, BOMBAY,
its new play

SATTECHE-GULAM

A social musical comedy by Mr. B. V. Varerkar depecting a vivid picture of true nationalism and Service to the Motherland.

on

Thursday 15th June 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Saturday 17th June 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
Sunday 18th June 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

Tickets and Plan at the Company's residence, Khetwadi Main Road, Native General Library Building,
from 1st June 1922,
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.

N. B.—No Complimentary tickets will be allowed for this play.

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Made from the tender young tips of the tea plant. Fragrant, wholesome, and non-injurious. The safest drink in all weathers and at all times.

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Metals, Yarn, Mill Stores and Chemicals, for Sizing, Bleaching, Tanning, Soap making, Aerated Waters, Agents German Sodawa er Bottles. . . . .
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IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR
Weak Chests, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood.

If you have had influenza, fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderfull efficacy, you cannot buy anything half is good anywhere. Re. 2-8 per bottle of 4 ox. Dose one teaspoonful:

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OUR LASCARS.

(BY A P. & O. PASSENGER.)

In connection with the "Egypt" disaster attempts are being made in certain quarter's to pull to pieces our brave lascars, and stab them in the dark by vague insinuations about their conduct in the hour of danger.

To say the least, it is neither plucky nor manly to accuse so lightly a sober, hard-working, and stout-hearted class of sailors, who have given so many proofs of their mettle during the great war.

I know the lascars. During the last twenty-five years, I have travelled often on the P. and O. boats, and have been four times on them during the last fifteen months. It has always given me great pleasure to mix with them, talk to them, and hear from their mouths the simple tales of their exciting war experiences, nauated without any *fanfarronade*, in soft and gentle tones quite befitting real heroes. The officers I have come across had always a word of praise for their valorous comrades. As one of them told me, pointing to a small slim fellow—"you would not think, looking at him, that that man had a heart of oak. He has saved three lives. They are a fine lot, these lascars." And these are the sort of men on whom aspersions are cast by a certain class of benighted calumniators.

I am not surprised at their shady tactics, however. I know them as well as my lascars. To-day, as France is an ally, we are told that the French crew of "La Seine" behaved most magnificently in their work of rescue. But I remember when "La Bourgoygne" went down, how even the proverbially brave French sailor was not spared by these self-same detractors, which created quite a general hullaballoo in the French Press at the time. That was before the *Entente Cordiale*.

This damn-the-lascar propaganda is engineered very skilfully. Impartial French opinion is cabled out. A French Admiral is made the scape-goat; and a French paper, that has a very wide circulation amongst butlers and *concierges*, tells us that the lascars brought out their revolvers and howitzers against defenceless women and clidren. Evidently these black-washers over-shoot the mark in comparing our lascars to that British general who disgraced his uniform at the Jallianwala Bagh. One fails to see why only the "Petit Journal's" vapourings are wired out. France is full of newspapers, both anglophobe and anglophile. Why of all the papers, the garrulous and chatty old woman of rue Lafayette singled out? Why are we not told what other respectable and independent papers say?

Besides I should like to know since when have the P. and O. company armed the lascars with revolvers and knives. Even supposing that a stray lascar had a revolver in his possession, their is not the slightest doubt that if he ever tried to shoot with it, he and his whole gang would have been mowed down by the officers who alone carry revolvers. Fortunately such dastardly conduct is not a trait of our sailors and soldiers. They are by nature courageous and cool. On the battle-fields of France, our Mahomedan and Sikh soldiers had never their courage artificially fortified by doses of alcohol when they left their trenches for a bayonet charge. It is a matter of common knowledge that under similar circumstances the European troops had their half pint ration of rum.

This campaign of vilification has been going on for the last many years in certain maritime circles of England and Australia, but the lascar with his sturdy qualities of manliness and sobriety has always come out unscathed and risen higher from each blow. Let us wait till we know exactly what percentage of officers, passengers, and engineers have saved their skins, and the proportion of lascars and Goanese who have gone to their watery grave. We shall then be able to tell the stag-hounds from the sheep-dogs.

Mr. H. Barton, Secretary of the India Telegraph Association, who is now on a visit to Madras, addressed a meeting of local branch of Association, emphasising the necessity for good feeling and amicable understanding between the Superintendent of the office and the telegraphists.

COLLAPSIBLE CANVAS
Water Buckets
FOR TRAVELLING MOTORISTS

Is made of army olive drab duck., thoroughly water-proofed, double texture. Made just as illustrated in drawing. Bucket has strainer spout sewed in. Has non-rusting metal ring sewed in top. Seams double sewed with linen thread. Is 8 inches in diameter and 12 inches deep. Holds 9 quarts. Weight, 15 ounces.

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Yours faithfully,
KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.F. (LONDON), Dy. MAGISTRATE, Hyderabad (Deccan).

NOTE—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refused if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

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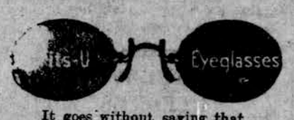

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They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA and HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.
They have the unique distinction of having own more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

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Mr. Rupachandha, B.A., Hindu Ashram, Lahore, writes on 10-10-12. "The perusal of THE HEAVEN SUNVEILED has well-repaid me."

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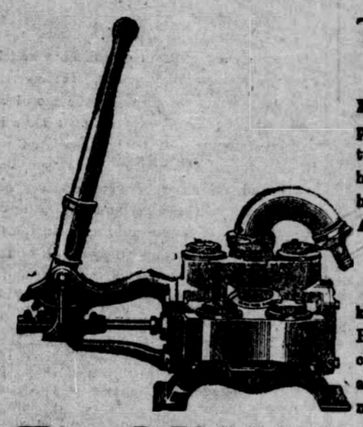

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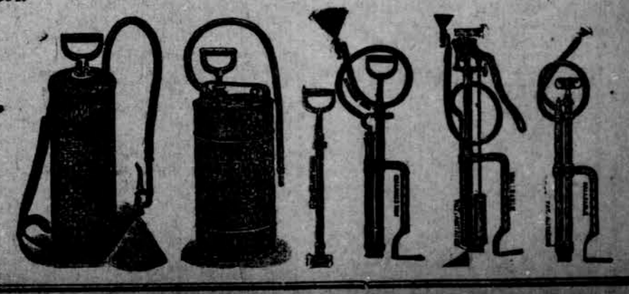

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Induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action nothing better can be recommended than the world-wide celebrated
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The most popular and successful medicine in use for
PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND HUMOURS.
It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores. Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.
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The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.
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Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
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ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES, LOWEST PREMIUM, LIBERAL DIVIDENDS.
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OR BETTER STILL
OWN A
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yourself for the Policeman in India has'nt a penchant for accuracy nor does he possess that enclyclopoedic knowledge which is an attribute of his Western brother.
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BAN ON PROCESSIONS AND MUSIC.

AUTOCRACY IN HYDERABAD (SIND).

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
HYDERABAD (Sind) May 25.

The District Magistrate of Hyderabad (Sind) has issued the following order:

In suppression of all similar regulations previously made and notified and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 48 (I) a and b and 61 d and h of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890 the District Magistrate of Hyderabad hereby notifies that on or after the date of this Notification the following regulation will be in force in the city of Hyderabad, including the Cantonment limits:—

1. (a) No one shall hold an assembly or take a procession or moving crowd through a street unless and until he shall have obtained a written permit to do so from the District Superintendent of Police Hyderabad or from such other officer as may be duly authorised by him to issue such permits.

(b) No one shall take part in or shall be a member of any assembly or procession or a moving crowd with respect to which such a permission shall not have been issued.

2. (a) No person shall exhibit in any street any mimetic, music or any other performance of a nature to attract crowds unless and until he shall have obtained a written permit to do so from the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, or any such other officer as may be duly authorised by him to issue such permits.

(b) Any persons to whom such permits shall be granted shall be responsible that not more than half the width of the road or thoroughfare is at any time occupied by persons taking part in or attracted by his performance.

3. No one shall beat drums, tomtoms or sound horns or play musical Instruments in any street unless and until he shall have obtained a written permit to do so from the District Sueprintendent of Police Hyderabad or from such other officer as may be duly authorised by him to issue such permits.

4. All permits issued under these regulations shall specify the condition and time under which the permits is granted and any person to whom the permit is granted shall comply in all things under such conditions.

5. Any persons holding a permit issued under these regulations must produce the same whenever called upon to do so by any Magistrate or Police Officer.

E. J. BOLUS,
District Magistrate of Hyderabad (Sind).

THE SHORATGUNJ AFFAIR.

THE OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION.

The Government has issued another communique in contradiction of Mr. Devadas Gandhi's. We cannot understand, says the manuscript "Independent", what purpose is the communique intended to serve. A pure denial of facts stated by your opponent after you have effectively gagged him by clapping him into jail hardly deserves the name of contradiction and will only serve as an illustration of the meanness and cowardice of those who are responsible for it.

But as it is, the 'contradiction' does not take us far. The most damaging charge against the police of setting fire to the Congress Office is not only admitted but an attempt is made to defend it on the plea that it was done under provocation. The communique let it be noted here, carefully avoids specifying the nature and time of provocation. What canon of law or civilisation may we ask further lisences policemen to commit acts of Incendiarism? The beating of the volunteers is also sought to be justified on the ground that they refused to disperse while they were picketing when ordered by the police. We want only to point out that the volunteers were beaten in front of the Congress Office and not while they were on picketing duty. So the plea of dispersing an unlawful assembly by brute force falls to the ground altogether.

The communique further points out the 'discrepancies' between the statements of the mother and the wife of Buddhi Chamar regarding the extent of his injuries. There seems to be obviously some mistake here as to the best of our knowledge Buddhi Chamar had no wife at all—at least, none living.

So much for the accuracy of the inquiry. We are sorry the arrest and conviction of Mr. Devadas Gandhi has rendered it difficult to publish a full and detailed report now, but it will be published before long. In the meantime the very fact that Mr. Devadas is no longer in a position to meet the contradiction of the Government proves to the document the character of an ex-party statement and the public will draw its own conclusion.

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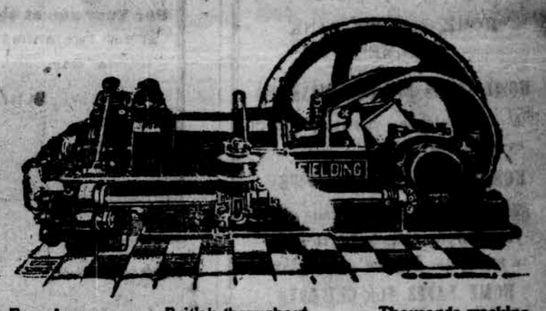

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Printed and published for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., LTD., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.